WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

P & O WHISKY

When you can get THAT at

Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.

OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,965—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd June.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th „
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	21st „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* CLYDE	4039	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th „
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th „
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	15th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd „
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers fo the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	2,650	1st July 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	27th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 16th June 1900

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bhrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.
„ RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd „	325	500	525	550	600
3rd „	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO. Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 16th July, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or he price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES issuccessful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREACHER & CO.'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
"FINE OLD GLENLIVET." A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is Unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR. A genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	36 8	32 8
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Phœnix Whisky. A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	29 0	26 0
"OLD IRISH." This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

- TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
- CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
- ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
- THOU IN OIL.
- ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
- PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
- PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
- FRENCH SAUCES.
- ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.
- MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
- MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
- PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
- ASPARAGUS POINTES.
- TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
- TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
- COCKS COMBS.
- GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.

PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 12 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 8 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	„	1 4 0

		Rs. a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
PEKOE	„	0 14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	„	0 12
SOUCHONG	„	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 16th June, 1900.

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL

WILL, in a week, arrange for efficient INSTRUCTION in FRENCH for St VII and VI, provided a sufficient number of Boys register themselves for the same.

No EXTRA FEES for French. Class Fees, Rs. 2-8.

RE THE DECCAN BANKING & AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION).

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the office of the Liquidator, No. 21, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1900 at 3 P.M., to consider the advisability of appointing Messrs. Parri & Co., of Madras, as the Agents of the Liquidator to recover the outstandings due to the Madras Branch of the Corporation and the question of their remuneration.—Dated this 8th day of June, 1900.

S. R. BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 9,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 159 and 160 of the Supplement to the "Fort St George Gazette," dated 12 June, 1900.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit addressed to the President by noon, on the 18th June 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 18th of July, 1900.

Md. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 12th June, 1900.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1900, for the SUPPLY of CANVAS HOSE and other appliances for the use of the Bombay Municipal fire Brigade Department.

2. Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rupee one be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information they may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 382 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. NICHOLLS,
Chief officer, Fire Brigade.

Chief Officer's office, Byculla Fire Brigade Station, 16th June, 1900.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 " ...	3	4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK, No. 2	3	4
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	1[illegible]
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 3 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85 Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Fatmabai, wife of Haji Mahomed Haji Oosman Kadwani, the following ornaments:—

1 gold jarmar of 15 pieces, with pearls.
2 maras jadao poli and child jadao, with pearls.
1 joomna solid.
1 gold jalavali jarmar.
3 gold jer of 350 beads.
1 ring of rose diamonds.
1 ruby and diamond ring.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th June, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

A collection of stuffed nilghai and buck's heads, buck's skins, ammunition, pictures, books, wearing apparel, electro-plateware, crockery, travelling writing desk, etc.

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.

1 gold keyless hunting watch by Favre-Leuba and Co.

One small consignment of hand cameras, enlargers, dark slides, lamp, etc.

1 twelve bore C. F. hammerless ball and shot gun (imperceptible rifling) sighted to 150 yards.

3 five-light and 2 six light chandeliers, wall shades, hall sofas, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
2 new bicycles by Holden Juvenile Co,
1 second hand victoria in good order,
1 second hand office shigram.
1 circular glass fronted brougham.
1 light dog-cart,
1 capital light Cee and under spring canoe barouche, painted and lined green, patent axles and lamps.
1 crane booted Cee and under spring canoe landau, painted and lined blue, patent axles and lamps.
1 Cee and under spring single brougham by Peters and Sons, painted and lined blue, pole and bar, patent axles and lamps.

The above 3 carriages are suitable for Rajas, Navabs and others, such are to be had rarely in Bombay.

1 rubber-tyred wheel landau, with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 fox-terrier dog, 2 1-2 years old, good ratter and catter.
1 lot of English, Chinese and Burmese fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co., by order of the concerned, French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order, consisting of almirahs, drawing-room sofas and chairs, clothes presses, cabinets, chiffoniers, new iron and brass single and double bedsteads, wire mattress cots, new perambulators and mail carts, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR VITHULWADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Nemchund, Sobhagchund and on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Nandibai, widow of Hansraj Kurson, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 19th October, 1892, and in the deeds of further charge dated, respectively, the 7th March, 1893, and 17th April, 1894, the following property viz.—

All that piece of fazundari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Bombay, near Vithulwady, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 61 and sixty-three-hundredth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Hunsraj Kurson, on the west by the house of Valjee Bhimjee, on the north by the Talewady Lane, and on the south by a public road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward No. 1631, and Street Nos. 77, 79 and 81.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Supari Bagh Road, Parel, opposite the Chamar Bagh, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, of which few pieces are made by John Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano, first rate full size slate billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues, and marking board, billiard benches, iron safe on stand, Zanzibar talking parrot, windproof lamps, pictures, table ornaments, door curtains, fish bowl, half plate camera with lens by Lancaster, 2 detective cameras, etc., the property of G. E. HARFORD, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th June, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY the 20th and 21st instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, opposite the Currency Bank, the entire stock-in-trade of late Issubji Adumji, Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of Scotch tweed venetian coating, colour coating, cashmere, flannel, serge, alpacca, pilot cloth, Italian cloth, cotton duck, stripe calico, french canvas, khaki, velvet, corduroy drill, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers and is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by by Public Auction, at No. 2, Foreman's Quarters, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, rich, glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets and rugs, 1 Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, one large iron cooking stove with water tank, a collection of rare and choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. Twiss, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under the instructions from the executors of the late Mr. A. F. Morries, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill Road, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, Hink's and Ditmar's kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Japanese flower vases, one strong built dog-cart by Stephens, 1 lot valuable carpenter's tools, &c., &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, just opposite Messrs. Kanny and Co., watch-makers, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household latest design furnitures, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated Japan table ornaments, marble fifteen days' clock, Hink's K. O. table lamps, Brussels carpets, ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles, &c., &c., the property of H. VOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET NEAR BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgager, Mr. Vithuldas Ramdas, and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Mr. Tricumdas Ramdas and also on account and risk of the guarantors Messrs. Dayal Bhimjee, Ratansi Lalljee, Vussonjee Purshotum, Thackersey Ghella, Gopaljee Kallianjee, Meghjee Hunsraj, Jewan Ramjee the following property under the power of sale reserved to the Transferees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of April 1891.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 117, and 650, New Nos. 919 and 2984, old Survey Nos. 94 and 95, New Survey Nos. 457 and 437 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay along with the property on the North and East of the property under description under No. 33, 42 together with the foundations which have been filled up and completed for new buildings to be erected thereon and forming part of the property known by the name of Bhow Madanjee's cart situate at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration, Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Tricumdas Ramdass and Vithuldass Ramdass but now of the Shree Jooshti Margi Goswami Balko Oopiogi stankhatono charity, on the West by the said Portuguese Church Street, on the North by a common passage leading to the said property, on the East from the said Portuguese Church Street, and on the south by the property of Narotumdass Jamnadass and now in the occupation of the Mortgagers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the Transferees of the mortgage, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 18th June, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE RIPON PRINTING PRESS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 22 of 1900.

Ambalal Bapoobhai and others........................Plaintiffs.

versus

The Ripon Press Co., Ld. ....Defendants.

By order of Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharagat, the special commissioner appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the decree made therein on the 6th day of March, 1900, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 21st, and Friday, the 22nd day of June, 1900, at 2 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction at the premises of the above named defendant Co., at 52, Customs House Road, Fort, and also on TUESDAY, the 26th, and WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1900, at the aforesaid time at the premises of the branch of the above-named Company at Lohar Chawl, the whole of the stock of the printing, type-casting, and book-binding machinery, tools, materials, and types, including several printing presses, in lots, or in one lot, as may be determined at the time of sale.

Private offers for the whole as a going concern will also be received any day before the day of sale by the undersigned.

Property is on view.

Printed catalogues will shortly be ready, and can be obtained of the auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June, 1900. Auctioneers.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND, Established 30 Years.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MR. KARKARIA'S ESSAYS in ENGLISH HISTORY. A few remainder bundles of this book whose original price is ONE RUPEE and which is read in Schools in Bombay &c., each containing 100 COPIES, are to be sold off at Rs 35 each bundle.—Apply to Mr. R. P. KARKARIA, near Grant Road Station.

MEDAL—Rs. 5. REWARD. Lost on 7th inst., between Mazagon and Crawford Market, a N.-W. FRONTIER MEDAL. Any person bringing same to Lt. HOGG, 21st Bo. I., Marine Lines, will receive the above REWARD.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Rs. 35 NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS "For Monsoon Wear." We make an Excellent Suit for 35 and better qualities at 40, 45, 56. A trial order solicited.—ASQUITH & LORD. (Opposite Clock Tower), Bombay.

TYPISTS' PHONOGRAPHERS' and CLERKS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. Names registered for employment on fees learnt on application from the BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Fort.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! For Ladies and Gents. of Best English Manufacture, very strong and durable, at SHROFF BROS., well-known for good quality and Moderate Price.

CLERK WANTED, having good knowledge of English with fair hand-writing, if a type-writer, preferred. Apply to "D. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a competent FRENCH TEACHER for the G. T. High School. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED, first class OPERATOR and RETOUCHER. Apply to "B.," care of this paper.

WANTED a L. M. & S., as Chief MEDICAL OFFICER in a Native State of Kathiawar, Salary rupees 125 per month. Apply to N. M., care of this paper.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MEMBERSHIP OF BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is OPEN to the Public. For advantages offered and full particulars, please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statictical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BRIGHTON.
CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL
EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 16 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (33) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32......	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The - 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow......	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32......	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32......	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32...	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32............	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson.........	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy.........	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle............	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner......	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teatsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

WANTED.

GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

WANTED MEDICAL OFFICERS to serve as Apothecaries in Government Hospitals. Must hold diplomas from a Medical College. Will be required to join on a 5 years' Agreement, at the expiration of which if it is decided to retain his services, the officer will be placed in the Fixed Establishment and will be entitled to the usual leave and pension privileges.

Pay to commence at dollars. 1,056 per annum, with yearly increments of salary varying from dollars. 60 to dollars 132 per annum until in the 11th year dollars 1,980 is reached, when after passing an Examination in the practical subjects of his profession, and in matters relating to hospital management and public health, a salary of dollars. 2,316 will be given for 3 years.

In the 15th year of Service, after passing another similar Examination the maximum salary of dollars. 2,520 is reached.

Private practice is allowed in certain Stations.

Free quarters are provided.

Passages for officer and family not exceeding 4 persons will be paid by Government.

Apply giving age, qualifications, copies of testimonials, &c, to the STATE SURGEON, Perak, via Penang.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 53
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY......................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. 3-8
Third do. 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line.
Second do 4
Third do 3

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS STANDING ORDERS, Rules and Notifications is available for purchase by the Public at the office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt & Opium, Town Customs House.

Price Rs. 1-8-0 a Copy.

E. GRAY,
Collector of Customs & Opium.
Bombay Custom House, May 30th, 1900.

ESTATE OF THE LATE BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE ANDREW, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned, at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in Scotland having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 2nd day of June, 1900.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors to the Administrator.

THE LATE LT.-COLONEL A. ADAMS, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieut-Colonel A. ADAMS, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date after which no claims will be entertained.

H. V. COX, Major, XXI Pioneers,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Mount Abu, Rajputana, 11th June, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar

Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency. Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage. Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.

J. GHOSE & SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.
Temporary Address: Indore Residency, May 20, 1900.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,

PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly:—

1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 38m. High water, 2-40m., 3-9a. Low water, 8-11m., 9-24a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—No mails for Colombo, Singapore, Penang, China and Australia will be sent from Bombay by the P. and O. steamer. Mails for the above places will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day, for despatch *via* Tuticorin for onward transmission by the P. and O. steamer from Colombo.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Darasalem, Zanzibar and Seychelles, per (extra) steamer India will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Durban, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, etc., per (extra) steamer Congella *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m, on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

KILLED BY A FALL.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Bhawoo Raghoo, a Hindu lad, aged about nine years. The deceased resided with his parents in a chawl in 1st Kamatipoora Lane. About noon, on the 10th instant, the lad was standing near a window on the first storey of the chawl, looking out, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell down. The boy was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured. The boy died on Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BREAKING A HORSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Goolam Hyder, a Mahomedan merchant, and his syce, Jothi Ramji, were charged before Mr. W. Webb, with cruelty to a horse and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The horse belonged to the first accused, who resides at Falkland Road. On Thursday afternoon, both the master and his syce were in their turn bringing the horse to the Chowpatty Sands. They lashed the animal to such an extent that it dropped down quite exhausted. A veterinary surgeon was summoned by the police, but before his arrival the horse expired. The magistrate fined the owner Rs. 20 and sentenced the syce to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

PAYING OFF OLD SCORES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Marootee Atmaram, Arjoon Narayen and Narayen Bhicoo, all Hindus, were charged at the instance of Inspector Hemsworth, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with causing hurt to Vithoo Baboo, a labourer, by means of sticks. There had been some domestic differences existing between the parties for some days past. On the 8th instant complainant was bathing in front of his house, at Old Purbhadevi Road, Worlee, when the three accused came out of their rooms and attacked him with sticks, inflicting injuries on his person. The police had the complainant removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated. The magistrate fined the first two accused Rs. 25 each, and the third accused Rs. 10. They were also bound over to keep the peace for a period of six months in the sum of Rs. 25 each.

BURIED ALIVE.—Yesterday, an inquiry was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, at Parel Tank Road, regarding the deaths of Jani and Jai, Hindoo women, aged eighteen and twenty-five years, respectively. The two deceased worked in a quarry belonging to Appaji Khundoo, at Parel Tank Road. They were assisting other labourers. On Saturday, an alarm was raised that the two deceased had been buried by loose earth falling on them. The other labourers ran to the spot and saw a large quantity of loose earth had given way. A number of labourers came and removed the earth, and the two women were extricated. The deceased Jani was dead. She had a wound on her left temple, and her left upper arm was fractured. The other woman was alive but unconscious. Her left leg was fractured and she had a wound on her left temple. She was carried from the quarry, but when they got her up, she died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

EXPENSIVE RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—On Friday evening, a Hindu lad, aged about nineteen years, was brought to Bombay from Dannu, suffering from serious injury to his right hand, caused by one of the wheels of a waggon attached to a goods train passing over it at the Dannu Station. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the crushed hand was amputated. It appears that this lad, along with a Mahomedan boy, jumped on the 40 up goods train at the Sanjan Station, intending to travel to Dannu. As the train steamed into the latter station, both the boys, who were seated on the buffers, jumped off, before the train was pulled up in order to evade detection. The Mahomedan lad succeeded in his attempt, but the Hindu tripped and fell and one of the wheels of a waggon passed over his right hand. The injured lad was brought by the same train to the Grant Road station. The Mahomedan lad was subsequently arrested and taken to Thana, where he will be tried before a magistrate, under the Railway Act.

AN OPEN STAIRCASE.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry regarding the death of Goodebai, a Hindu girl, aged about six years. The deceased resided with her uncle at Nowroji Hill, Dongree. On Tuesday afternoon last, the girl went out of the house, saying she was going to play. Shortly after her aunt heard an alarm that a child had fallen downstairs from the second floor. She ran downstairs and saw her niece in the arms of a tenant of the chawl, bleeding from the right ear. The girl had a wound on the head. The deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Friday. The aunt in her evidence before the coroner stated that the staircase leading from the second floor to the first was quite open on one side and had no railings. There was a brick wall formerly but about two months ago, when the house underwent repairs, the wall was pulled down. The inquiry was adjourned for further evidence.

ROBBING SLEEPING MEN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ramji Babaji, a Hindu, of a notorious character, was charged with stealing four annas and four pies from the pocket of one Vithal Babaji, who keeps a pan-shop at Khetwady. On Thursday night, the complainant was asleep in his shop, when he was aroused by someone feeling his pocket. He got up and saw the accused standing near him. The latter attempted to run away, but was arrested at a short distance from the place. The complainant then found his money stolen from his pocket. Accused admitted three previous convictions and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Fakeera Lukhma, a Hindu, was charged before the same magistrate, with theft of a dhotur, valued at twelve annas, belonging to Rama Luximon. The complainant is a domestic servant and resides at Girgaum. On Thursday night, he was sleeping on the verandah of his chawl, when accused stole his dhotur from under his head. While going along Girgaum Road with the dhotur under his arm, he was arrested on suspicion by the police. A record of four previous convictions was produced against the accused. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A WICKED ACT.—Yesterday afternoon, the coroner held an enquiry at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Dharamsey Manekchund, a confectioner, aged forty years. Tribhowandass Gowar deposed that he was a servant to the deceased in his shop at Duncan Road. On the night of the 2nd instant, at 10 o'clock, he lay down to sleep in the passage by the side of his master's shop, just near the entrance to the passage. The deceased lay down to sleep inside the shop. The door was open. At about 2 or 3 o'clock the following morning, he was aroused by hearing his master screaming. He went up to the deceased, who said he was burning. He saw some oily substance on his head, face and chest. There had been no quarrel between the deceased and any one during that day. Witness had known Macka and Lucka, confectioners, for the last two or three years. They had been to the shop of the deceased on Saturday, the 2nd instant. The house-surgeon of the J. J. Hospital said, the deceased, on admission, was suffering from severe burns on the face, both eyes, chest and on both arms. The burns appeared to have been caused by a corrosive liquid. On the 6th instant, fever set in, and he died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from fever and exhaustion, the result of severe burns from either nitric or hydrochloric acid, which had been probably thrown on him by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

DEATH OF MR. MANEKSHAH JEHANGIRSHAH TALEYARKHAN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, a pleader of the High Court, who left for England two months ago for the benefit of his health. On Saturday afternoon last, he was going to Windsor to pay his respects to the Queen-Empress, and was the bearer of a letter from the India Office. He proceeded by the Windsor special, when a down Cornish express crashed into the former, with the result that four passengers were killed, including the deceased gentleman, while sixty others were injured. Mr. Manekshah was only fifty-two years of age at the time of his death. He was a descendant of a respectable Parsee family of Surat, and some of his ancestors occupied a good position in the Darbar of the Emperors of Delhi. On passing his B. A. Examination the deceased was made a Fellow of the Elphinstone College. He next obtained his LL.B. degree, and commenced to practise in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. He soon rose in his profession, and in a short time began to practise as a pleader on the Appellate Side of the High Court, where, for the last quarter of a century, he commanded an extensive practice in both the courts and in other parts of the Bombay Presidency. He won the good opinion of successive Chief Justices and notably of Sir Michael Westropp, Sir Charles Sargent and Sir Charles Farran. Sir Charles Sargent was much struck with Mr. Manekshah's forensic abilities, and in a letter to him from Ramsgate, he wrote:—"Your calm judgment, forensic ability and long experience should make you everything that could be wished for on the Bench." A year ago the deceased was instrumental in obtaining the acquittal of a son of the late Kharbhari of Sangli after a protracted trial on a charge of murder. He was also appointed by Government to conduct the prosecution at the trial of Mr. Kelkar, who was charged with taking illegal gratification. Mr. Taleyarkhan was a useful citizen. He was a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for a number of years. The deceased leaves behind him a large family.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A HUSBAND.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Bainabai, a Hindu woman, aged about 28 years. The deceased was the wife of Mahadu Rama, a mill-hand, and resided with her husband and her mother in a chawl at Dhobie Ghaut, Haines Road. They were all employed in the Hope Mill. On the 13th instant, deceased died in her room and was buried at the Worlee Cemetery. Three days after her mother gave information to the police that her daughter died from the effects of the injuries, caused to her by her husband. The police, on the strength of this statement, on Friday night, obtained a warrant from the coroner to exhume the body, which was then removed to the morgue.

Gowree, widowed mother of the deceased, deposed that, on the morning of the 12th instant, deceased brought her husband's meals to the mill. She then went to witness, who was employed at the same mill, took off her nose-rings and ear-rings from her person and threw them at her and went away without saying anything. Two hours after the mother went in search of her and found her in her house. The mother-in-law was also in the house and she began to abuse the witness. About 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day, she saw the deceased at a standpipe, near her room cleaning her cooking pots. About 10 o'clock on the following morning a relative of the deceased's husband went to witness's room and informed her that deceased was dangerously ill in her room and breathing with difficulty. The mother thereupon went to the room and found the door fastened from inside. She knocked at the door, which was opened, and she found the deceased lying dead in the room. The husband and his mother were also in the room. Witness took the "sari" off her daughter's face and found the face swollen on both sides. The deceased was buried at the Worlee Cemetery on the same day. Seeing her face swollen, witness thought the deceased must have been beaten. The deceased did not look sick when she brought her husband's food at the mill on the previous day. As far as witness knew deceased had no fever, when she saw her at her room on the afternoon of the 12th instant. Witness saw no blood on the floor of the room, nor were there any marks of violence on her body. The next day the plague authorities visited the chawl.

Goona, sister-in-law of the deceased, who resides with her husband in another room of the same chawl, said that about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 12th instant the deceased's husband asked her about her nose-rings and ear-rings. Deceased replied that she had given them to her mother. The husband thereupon abused the deceased and gave her two slaps on her face with his open hand and kicked her on her right side. His mother remonstrated with him. After the assault, the deceased, her husband and his mother took their meals as usual. Deceased ate her food well and did not appear to suffer at all from the effects of the assult. During the night witness did not hear any sound in the room of the deceased, which was at the rear of the chawl. The following morning she saw the deceased lying on her bed on the floor. She appeared to be asleep. Witness called out to her but received no reply. There was nothing strange in the chawl that morning and everything seemed to be as usual. During the night witness was aroused by hearing the deceased crying out "Bai." Witness and her husband got up and went to the room of the deceased and found her lying by the side of her husband and was unable to speak. She appeared to be dead. A man, named Jania Bhagat, who lived in the same chawl, was called. He came, took some ashes from the fire-place, and uttered some words over them. He then applied the ashes to the deceased's forehead and also threw some charmed rice on her person and told her mother-in-law that deceased was possessed of an evil-spirit. The deceased did not get better and died at 11 a.m. on the following day. She never complained of being ill. She and her husband lived happily together.

Mahadu Rama, husband of the deceased, deposed that deceased enjoyed good health. On Monday last, she complained of having a little fever and pain all over the body and headache. On the morning of the 12th instant, she brought his meals to the mill. On the evening of that day, when he returned from work he found her cooking meals for him. He noticed that her nose-rings and ear-rings were missing. She said she had given them to her mother. He then gave her two slaps. After that he and his wife took their meals and went to bed. Next morning, at 3 o'clock, he was aroused by hearing the deceased shouting out "mother, mother." She was then throwing her arms and legs about and was unable to answer questions. About 8 o'clock that morning her breathing became difficult and she died within three-quarters-of-an-hour afterwards. Witness denied having kicked his wife, except that he gave her slaps. There was no ill-feeling between him and the deceased. He gave the cause of death to the cemetery clerk at Worlee Cemetery, as fever of three days' duration. He gave information of the death to the plague authorities who disinfected the place.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, said that he made an autopsy of the deceased body. There was nothing to show from the result of post-mortem examination that death was due to violence of any kind. He was of opinion that the cause of death was natural causes, probably plague.

The jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	3	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	10	5	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	3	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	15
Total	17	11	167
Total plague deaths to date	75,333	61,172	
Same date last year	6	9	63
Small-pox	1	0	
Cholera	5	16	

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	1	3	35
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	19
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	18
Total	8	15	178
Total plague deaths to date	75,346	61,187	
Same date last year	5	8	77
Small-pox	2	2	
Cholera	20	16	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 6th June 1900 = 1,96,950.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 6 June, 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 6 June, 1900.	During 1898-1899, up to 6 June, 1900.
Brahmins	5	1,345	2,574
Jains	1	1,053	1,316
High Caste Hindus	611	59,205	63,695
Low Caste Hindus	844	81,113	93,159
Mussalmans	91	11,595	21,065
Parsees	0	1,689	8,236
Jews	0	625	761
Europeans	0	232	363
Eurasians	0	228	261
Native Christians	10	1,932	3,170
Other Nationalities	6	1,447	1,694
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	1,568	1,60,465	1,96,950

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

A FATHER'S GUARANTEE FOR HIS SON.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE JAHAVERI *vs.* NASARWANJEE ARDASIR HORMUSJEE WADIA.

THE plaintiff, a jeweller and commission agent, claimed to recover from defendant Rs. 15,693-12-0 with interest and costs. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendant. The claim was brought in respect of an agreement made by the defendant, who under it agreed to pay the above sum on consideration that the plaintiff refrained from taking criminal proceedings against the defendant's son, Homee Wadia, who had obtained diamonds from the plaintiff, which he had not returned.

Mr. Lang, in his closing remarks on behalf of the plaintiff, submitted that even if the abandonment of the criminal prosecution was the real motive in the mind of the plaintiff in respect of the guarantee, and supposing that was really illegal, which he contended it was not, it would not advance the defendant's case. The word "proceedings" in the guarantee might include either civil or criminal proceedings, but the contract only dealt with civil proceedings. Those at the time were the only proceedings in the mind of the plaintiff. The agreement was made on consideration of the abandonment of proceedings. The real test in such cases was what was operating in the mind of the plaintiff. He had abandoned all intention of taking criminal proceedings before the agreement was given. What he really agreed to was the abandonment of civil proceedings against Homee Wadia for a month. Counsel submitted the guarantee was a perfectly legal one, and that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree.

Mr. Raikes, for the defendant, in dealing with the consideration for the contract, said it was the stifling of proceedings. The Advocate General had said the defence had only the letter of Messrs. Little and Co., to rely. Mr. Raikes said that letter standing by itself was enough to support his case, but he was able to follow it up with other particulars. He considered the facts in the case under the contract applied to all proceedings. He did not think such a letter would have been sent out of a solicitor's office unless there had been an intention of taking criminal proceedings. It was a clear inference from the evidence and from a study of human nature that the defendant had only given the guarantee on the clear understanding that it was to save his son from criminal proceedings. If they knew that the defendant was actuated by such proceedings, it was sufficient. The plaintiff and Byramji must have known that the defendant would not have come forward but for the threats that had been made. Mr. Acworth's knowledge of the case was not material. It was material that the plaintiff and Byramjee knew there was an offer on the defendant's part to settle the matter before they told Mr. Acworth that they would drop the prosecution. The plaintiff had failed by a want of knowledge of law, for had they got the defendant to pay up instead of giving a note of hand, the defendant would not have been able to get his money back. Counsel thought that while the plaintiff had no intention of going on with the criminal proceedings, yet he thought it desirable to use his solicitor's letter as a lever to get the defendant to give the guarantee. Before there could be any binding agreement that letter ought to have been retracted. Mr. Raikes said he was surprised to hear the Advocate General's remark that it had to be shown that a crime had been committed. If such were the law, blackmailing would rapidly increase. For many persons might have false charges made against them, and perhaps to avoid publicity be willing to hand over money. In regard to costs, counsel said it had been remarked that the defence was a most discreditable one. The defendant had paid upon similar transactions in which he considered the dealings were fair. In the present case the defendant's contention was that the plaintiff wanted to make cent per cent. profit.

His Lordship said he had the plaintiff's evidence to the effect that the claim represented the true value of the diamonds.

Mr. Raikes said he was desirous of pointing out that the question of costs was an important one. He asked for the suit to be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in giving is decision, after reviewing the circumstances that had led to the filing of the suit, said that he had to consider whether having regard to the facts and the inferences to be drawn, the defendant, on whom the *onus* lay, had made out that the consideration for the agreement was wholly or in part corrupt. He thought there could be very little doubt as to the motive with which the defendant had been threatened. It would be observed that the notice was seen about noon on the 15th January, and whatever remained in the minds of Mr. Acworth and Mr. Byramji did not show that there was any definite expression to the defendant. His Lordship was absolutely satisfied that the real motive present in the mind of the defendant was the threat of a criminal prosecution. He would go further by saying that he did not believe that the defendant would have been induced to give any guarantee of the kind, which not only covered the price of the three parcels, but related also to other transactions unless he had thought he was saving his son. Whether it was intended to take civil proceedings or not, it did not debar him from forming the opinion that the intention of both parties at the time was that the consideration should be a postponement of the criminal proceedings. His Lordship ruled that the claim of the plaintiff must fail. In regard to the question of costs, he could not countenance the action of any defendant, who having taken advantage of a guarantee, repudiated it on the ground that it was not allowed by law. He dismissed the suit, directing each of the parties to pay their own costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A WANDERING FEMALE BEGGAR.

IMPERATRIX VS GOPALA WALAD KASHABA.

THIS was a reference to the court by Mr. G. Jacob, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the proceedings taken in this case by Mr. D. N. Randive, first-class magistrate, Karjat, who, in March last, convicted the accused of causing the death of a wandering female beggar by doing a rash or negligent act, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Jacob, in his reference, said it was found by the magistrate that accused had caused the death of a woman by giving her kicks and blows; but he (Mr. Jacob) thought that section 304 A. did not apply to the facts of this case. The deceased had apparently run off with a bundle of accused's goods. Accused caught her, and then gave her a beating, and kicked and tied her up, and she was found dead in the morning, i. e., early in the morning of the 21st March. The body was not despatched until the following day to the dispensary of Karmala, and when the "post mortem" examination was held on the 23rd, it was in an advanced state of decomposition. The magistrate had wrongly treated the hospital assistant's notes of the examination as evidence. According to them, it appeared that the spleen was ruptured; but it was not clear upon the notes to what extent the spleen was enlarged, and what degree of violence would have been necessary to produce such a result. There were panchnama drawn up, and it appeared that more complete evidence should be forthcoming as to the nature and extent of the injuries caused by the accused. The fact that the deceased was in a weak and emaciated condition, to the knowledge apparently of the accused, was also material. Mr. Jacob said the conviction under section 304A, being improper, and the sentence being apparently an inadequate punishment, he was of opinion that the conviction and sentence should be set aside, and that the magistrate should be ordered to commit the accused for trial upon a charge under section 304, part 2 of the Indian Penal Code.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given by the Sessions Judge, set aside the conviction under section 304A, and directed that the accused be committed to the Court of Sessions for trial on charges under section 304 and section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

A FALSE MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

IMPERATRIX VS. AFZUL WALAD SHEKH TOLAN.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, first class magistrate of Khandesh, who, in May last, convicted the accused of fraudulently using a false measure of capacity and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, with Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the accused. The accused, in his defence before the magistrate, said the measure seized was not his, and that the police brought it with them. The magistrate, in his finding, said the measure was a two seer one, 7 1-2 tolas i. e., 5 per cent short. It was seized by order of the magistrate of Jalgaon. It was seized by the police with a panch; and a panchnama was made on the spot. Another short measure was seized from the next shop, but the owner made away with it owing to the Mussulmans in the market making a riot on account of the visit of the police. The magistrate did not believe the unlikely story given by the accused and convicted and sentenced him.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, dismissed the application, confirming the conviction and sentence.

IT now seems practically certain that the trooping from South Africa to India will not begin before September at the earliest, as there can be no large reduction of the field force before that month, and the Colonial Corps will in any case be the first to leave. The scheme of reliefs cannot yet be worked out, pending Lord Roberts' decision as to the strength of the garrison to be eventually left in the Transvaal and the Free State.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

MONSOON CURRENT FEEBLE.

Friday:—Pressure has fallen rapidly in North Bengal and increased rapidly in Behar. The storm has advanced north-east wards during past 24 hours and was in North Bengal this morning. General rain has fallen over Burma, Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Large falls are reported from Bihar and North Bengal. Darjeeling has received six inches, Durbhanga five inches, Patna and Chittagong each four; Mymonsing, Purne and Gaya, each three inches. The storm will probably fill up rapidly during the day. Moderate rain has fallen in the West Coast districts south of Bombay, but the monsoon in Arabian Sea is evidently as yet feeble and fails to extend into the interior of the Peninsula. Mercara, Mangalore, Karwar and Goa each reports two inches, and Ratnagiri and Belgaum each one inch. Pressure has fallen in North-Western Provinces and risen in Rajputana. The depression in North-Western India has shifted slightly eastwards and is, as yesterday, of moderate intensity. A series of dust-storms have occurred in Rajputana. Unusually strong south-west winds prevail in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India. These winds have caused a considerable reduction of temperature in Rajputana, and the temperature was not quite so excessive yesterday in that area, and Sind and the Punjab temperature was most largely in excess yesterday in Berar, by amounts averaging seven degrees. Humidity and clouds have decreased considerably over nearly whole interior where strongly marked hot weather conditions again obtain.

NO ADVANCE OF THE MONSOON.

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

Saturday.—The storm in Bengal yesterday has almost completely filled up and is now continued as a diffused and extensive depression over Assam, East Bengal and Upper Burma. No weather telegram has been received from Burma owing to interruption in the lines. Light to moderate showers have fallen during the past 24 hours in Bengal and Assam. Winds have fallen off very rapidly in Bengal and the monsoon current at the head of the Bay is already below normal strength. Easterly winds continue on the Gangetic plain and are apparently strengthening and may give local showers during the day. A very rapid increase of temperature has occurred in Chota Nagpur and Bihar with cessation of rainfall. Temperature has increased slightly in the interior yesterday and is as on the previous day most largely in excess in Bihar and Central Provinces.

No further advance has occurred in the monsoon on the West Coast.

Moderate to heavy rain continues in districts south of Bombay. Some light local showers have fallen in the Deccan, Strongly marked hot-weather conditions continue over the greaten part of the interior.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain H. Elliot, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta via coast ports, reports having experienced heavy sea and hazy weather.—The Japan mail steamship Co.'s s.s. Muke Maru, Capt. S. Kawanuro which arrived in harbour on Friday from Japan and Hongkong experienced after leaving Singapore strong S.-Westerly wind and heavy rain almost every day. The rain caused at 6 a.m. on 15th instant about 55 miles south of Khundari.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Commander J. W. Livingstone, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Karachi reports having met with strong S.-W. wind and high sea.—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Paramatta, Commander A. Symons, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday evening from London, reports having experienced calm weather in the Gulf of Aden, fresh South-West monsoon from clear of Socotra to 65 East, less wind, and more westerly from thence into port, no rain.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Urlana, Commander H. B. C. Plommer, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Akyab, experienced in the Bay of Bengal very unsettled weather from Galle to Ratnagiri, fresh to strong W.-N.-W. to South-westerly wind with hard squalls, much rain at times. From Ratnagiri to Bombay fresh westerly wind, heavy squall and fine weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	0	07	0	50	0	58	0	85
Saturday, 16th June	0	00	0	01	0	01	0	00
Sunday, 17th June	0	00	0	09	0	00	0	04
Total	0	07	0	60	0	58	0	89
Total fall to June 17th, 1899.	12	48	13	30	19	51	17	07
Total fall to June 17th, 1898.	17	28	19	15	20	50	15	75

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore	29·350	SE	1	111·6	82·1	31	...	0·00	—0.36
Sirsa	29·326	SE	2	112·3	90·6	47	0·01	0·35	—0·26
Delhi	29·421	S	6	110·2	85·4	41	0·06	0·42	—0·23
Agra	29·408	SW	7	107·0	91·9	34	0·01	0.67	+0·05
Cawnpore	29·373	WNW	1	101·9	89·0	36	...	0·64	...
Allahabad	29·353	WNW	3	103·6	87·2	33	...	0·23	—1·20
Jhansi	29·451	W	7	110·3	92·2	51	...	0·16	—1·22
Jacobabad	29·328	S	3	120·0	82·5	57	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·421	SW	12	101·4	85·3	81	..	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·470	WSW	8	108·2	87·1	57	..	0·68	—0·05
Ajmere	29·461	SW	15	106·9	85·0	61	...	0·00	—0·44
Deesa	29·533	SSW	26	105·1	84·1	58	..	0·00	—0·28
Ahmedabad	29·574	SW	11	105·3	83·1	64	..	0·00	..
Bhuj	29·490	SSW	26	96·3	80·9	79	..	0·00	—0·60
Jamnagar	29·525	S	27	102·6	83·3	63	..	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·545	SW	18	103·9	80·8	92	...	0·00	—0·93
Bhownagar Para	29·555	SW	19	102·6	?	64	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·580	SW	15	86·1	83·3	88	...	0·00	..
Neemuch	29·560	WSW	27	101·5	78·5	76	..	0·33	—0·69
Indore	29·586	W	13	100·8	77·1	66	..	0·25	—2·78
Saugor	29·530	W	8	104·4	84·6	60	..	0·36	—1·09
Jubulpore	29·471	WNW	9	107·5	87·1	38	...	0·01	—2·70
Hoshangabad	29·575	NW	11	106·6	81·7	69	...	1·46	—1·57
Khandwa	29·591	W	17	105·2	82·1	57	...	0·48	—2·03
Raipur	29·481	SW	14	98·4	80·5	61	...	4·12	+1·31
Nagpur	29·533	WNW	13	106·2	85·0	39	...	0.40	—3·53
Amraoti	29·524	W	20	105·8	82·3	51	...	0·69	—2·24
Akola	29·598	WNW	17	107·2	81·8	56	...	0·58	—1·75
Surat	29·582	SW	12	94·7	83·6	73	...	0·00	—2·45
Malegaon	29·598	WSW	15	102·8	77·1	53	...	0·85	—1·89
Bombay	29·665	WSW	13	92·9	85·0	78	..	0·85	—6·36
Poona	29·649	WSW	26	93·0	77·3	61	..	1·22	—1·22
Ahmednagar	29·646	W	20	96·4	77·4	64	...	2·65	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	24	90·4	74·2	64	..	4·58	...
Sholapur	29·682	WSW	17	94·2	75·5	78	0·36	2·61	—0·66
Ratnagiri	29·699	SE	4	83·0	75·4	91	0·37	8·63	—8·11
Belgaum	29·731	WSW	18	74·3	68·3	90	0·22	3·05	—0·85
Goa	29·759	SSE	11	82·0	71·9	93	2·65	11·07	...
Karwar	29·781	SW	4	81·7	71·5	90	3·00	13·09	—8·34
Mangalore	29· 95	Calm	4	83·3	74·4	96	3·80	11·35	—9·81
Calicut	29·809	WSW	11	87·2	75·0	90	2·69	10·12	—9·8[illegible]
Cochin	29·810	W	..	88·5	74·7	91	1·80	10·32	—5·39
Bangalore	29·782	SW	18	84·3	69·3	81	...	1·79	—0·68
Secunderabad	29·642	WSW	16	98·7	76·9	78	0·28	2·79	+0·22
Masulipatam	29·616	WNW	16	103·7	85·0	66	...	0·83	—1·93
Bellary	29·702	W	17	94·2	77·3	60	...	0·44	—0·61
Cuddapah	29·664	W	L	104·7	83·4	57	...	0·17	—1·84
Madras	29·708	WSW	10	105·5	85·5	55	...	0·14	—0·98
Coimbatore	29·789	SW	6	89·4	71·1	91	0·02	0·50	—0·11
Trichinopoly	29·734	W	8	102·6	80·8	57	..	1·88	+1·20
Negapatam	29·740	SW	12	102·0	92·5	59	...	0.09	—0·91
Colombo	29·864	SSW	13	87·0	78·5	87	0·03	[illegible]·51	—0·71
Aden	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (0·09); G. T. H.=0·01 (0·54); St. G. H.=0·01 (0·59); C. P.=0·00 (0·85).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country, and the rise has been brisk to rapid at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Goa. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds are cyclonic at Karwar, Goa and Ratnagiri, and south westerly to north westerly in most other places. The force has been moderate to strong.

The temperature both maximum and minimum continues to be in excess of its normal in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum.

Humidity shows a slight rise on the Malabar Coast and at several stations in the Madras Presidency, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces.

Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·80"), Karwar (3·00"), Goa (2·65"), Calicut (2·69"), over an inch at Cochin (1·89"), from about a quarter to half an inch at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, and very light showers at Delhi, Agra and Coimbatore.

The cyclonic circulation of winds at Karwar, Goa and Ratnagiri shows that the weather is in an unsettled condition off the West Coast between Goa and Veraval. The observations on the West Coast indicate the probability of more or less heavy rain over the Sahyadri Range, and also to the south of Ratnagiri. The rainfall is at present limited to the coast stations south of Bombay, and the advance of the monsoon current to the north of Goa will not progress till the slightly disturbed weather conditions disappear. Monsoon scuds should be blowing strongly in the centre of the Arabian Sea.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th June 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·618
Temperature of the Air	degrees	88·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		82·1
Dew Point		80·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·776
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	92·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		85·0
General Directions of wind*		WSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	325
Fall of Rain		0·00
Total fall during month		0·85
" " year		0·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—JUNE 16.

10 p.m.	85·7

SUNDAY.—JUNE 17.

6 a.m.	85·1
10 a.m.	89·4
2 p.m.	90·8
4 p.m.	10·4

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

THE following is a list of subscriptions promised up to this date towards the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Subscriptions previously promised up-to 1st June			2,56,032 14 0
Received through Mr W T Morison from England			450 0 0
Mr J E Whiting subscription for June			50 0 0
Mrs Annie M Gray			30 0 0
Messrs Surrash K R Cama and Co			100 0 0
Employees Bombay Samachar			48 5 0
Bai Saraswati Bai wife of Mr Vinayek Rao Ananda Rao			10 0 0
Collected by Mr Rustom D N Wadia from visitors to Mahableshwar:—			
H H the Maharaja of Kolapur	25 0 0		
Mr Abajee V Kathvate	15 0 0		
Mr Nusurulakhan	3 0 0		
Mrs Batty	5 0 0		
Mrs Boyd	5 0 0		
Mr J E Whiting	10 0 0		
Mr Peroshaw B K Mody	5 0 0		
Mr F Sassoon	5 0 0		
Miss M Sorabjee	10 0 0		
Mr Sulleman A Wahed	5 0 0		
Mr Bhagwandas Narotumdas	5 0 0		
Mr N V Mandlik	3 0 0		
Mr P L Batliwalla	7 0 0		
Mrs Shirin B Dastoor Camdin	10 0 0		
Bunde Khoda	2 0 0		
Duty	2 0 0		
Jerthoshi	5 0 0		
A Parsee	5 0 0		
Mr S D Supariwalla	5 0 0		
B S V	2 0 0		
Mr A R Boya	1 0 0		
R P P	1 0 0		
Mr Esmail Dewji	1 0 0		
Mr Moosa H Visram	1 0 0		
Mr Noormohomed M D	1 0 0		
Mr Cassumali J Peerbhoy	1 0 0		
Mr Abdulla H Dawood	3 0 0		
Mr Muncherji Rustomji	3 0 0		
Mr Cassum Sajan	4 0 0		
Mr Jusub Kassam	1 0 0		
Mr Meman Mahomed Jeewa	2 0 0		
Mr Meman Moosa Cassum	2 0 0		
Mr Nasirwanji Dosabhoy	5 0 0		
Mr Jamsetji Ukerji Pohawalla	1 0 0		
			161 0 0
Mr B H Fry Belgaum			100 0 0
In memory of Bai Dosibai Muncherji Gimi from S R W			15 0 0
The staff of the steam boiler and Factory Excise Department Bombay			2 0 0
Mr H Thorpe of Calcutta			5 0 0
Mr H V M Phelips 5th donation			50 0 0
Honble R Leigh Mily Secry to H E the Governor			50 0 0
Mr H S Isacs			20 0 0
Sister Hayes			20 0 0
Mr P Rama Rao			10 0 0
Mr J E Young			15 0 0
Anonymous			100 0 0
Mr M B Tyabji			200 0 0
J			150 0 0
R S V P 2nd donation			7 0 0
Mr J C Coverton			50 0 0
Mr F E Brewin			10 0 0
Mr W R Stevenson			93 13 3
The Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada for all India			1,500 0 0
In memory of late Mrs K R Cama			15 0 0
The native officers and men of 2nd Bombay Granadiers			321 13 0
Mr Rustomji Kavasji Karana			10 0 0
Mr Laximon Mashoor Khare			18 0 0
Mr J Dampier United Kingdom			5 4 9
Through H E Lady Northcote—	£ s. d.		
Lord Clifford	10 0 0		
Lady Clifford	10 0 0		
Countess Denbigh	3 0 0		
Lady Phillimore	25 0 0		
Mr J Heseltine	10 0 0		
Lady Hobhouse	25 0 0		
Lord Newlands	50 0 0		
Mr R Benson	25 0 0		
Lord Iveagh	100 0 0		
Sir W Farrer	20 0 0		
Miss Macleod	1 10 0		
Mr R B West at 14	500 0 0		
	£779 10 0	About	11,692 8 0
A Sympathiser			50 0 0
H M M through Rustom D N Wadia			10 0 0
Mr R N Wadia do do			10 0 0
J M through King King and Co			50 0 0
Total Rs.			2,71,538 9 3
Interest			1,655 4 10
Add—			
Net Proceeds at Fancy Fete			80,193 9 4
Grants from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Calcutta			29,75,000 0 0
Grand Total			Rs.33,28,387 7 5

Disbursements.

Northern Division	13,81,600 0 0
Central Division	14,02,646 8 0
Kathiawar	4,01,000 0 0
Other districts	77,220 0 0
Sheriff's Account	439 2 10
Bank's Petty Account	6 15 0
Petty Cash	1,000 0 0
Total	Rs.32,62,912 9 10

Subscribers are requested to pay in their Subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay or to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Honorary Working Secretary,
Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.
Bombay, 16th June, 1900.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

For Trial of Merits.

195-97—Dikshit and D—Anpurnabai widow vs Purshotum Lala and others—Sorabjee and J.

397-99—Shamrao and M—Pestonjee Dinshawjee Khan and others vs Bai Soonabai—J and S. For consent decree.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

626 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

97 99—Captain and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D

489 96—Mathubhai and J M—Lakmidas Harriwalabdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.

124 99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjape and others—K J Mantri and Chitnis M and M—Payne G S and M.—For postponement.

519 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Alibabai and others—Smetham B and N.

189 98—Thakurdas D C and H—Framji Pallonji vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

711 99—Mulji and R—Narbedabai and another vs Dharamdas Nanji and others—M and V and T and D.

277 97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Neesey and others—M J and M.

24 1900—Captain and V—Anabhai Anupram vs Mistri Karim Bux H M and M—Short cause.

81 1900—H M and M—Premji Kapurchand vs Karimbux Ali and others—Captain and V.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD.
SILVERTOWN
DYNAMOS, CABLES, FITTINGS, LAMPS, &c
Of all descriptions in Stock.
Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.
The SILVERTOWN CO.'S CABLES are well known as the very best Rubber Cables manufactured in England.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

PICTURE FRAMING.
WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE
FRAMING AND MOUNTING
OF ALL SORTS OF
PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND
WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL-GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE
MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.

AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

P. D. KANGA & CO.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY
AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND
MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 11-16	unchanged
2 per cent Rentes	£101 1-4	„
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 plus 1-2	„
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 7-8 plus 1-16	
Bar Silver in London	27 11-16	unchanged
Do in New York	60 3-8	„
Exchange on London at Paris	25 14 1-2	„
Do on New York	4·87 1-8—1-4	„
Discount Bank of England, 3 per cent.		„
Do Short London Bills, 2 1-2 per cent		„
Do Indian Bank Bills, 2 3-4 per cent.—1-8		„

Amount paid into Bank of England £300,000.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000—1s. 4d.
Silver to Bombay £130,000.

EXCHANGE.—Market quiet but steady with rates unchanged and nothing doing to-day.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
3 do Francs	1·69 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2.
Hongkong do	Rs. 143 1-2.
Japan do	Rs. 148 1-2.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 3-4 ready and Rs. 95-13-0 forward and improved to Rs. 95 7-8 in the latter position with sellers at the close.

STOKS AND SHARES.—Mill and Press Shares are steady—

	Rs.
Central India S. and W. Co.	1,875
Maneckji Petit	1,800
Bombay Flour Mills	760

FREIGHT.—The market is quiet with nothing whatever doing to-day. 13s. 9d. has been paid for Antwerp for June.

COALS.—Quiet and all we hear of is a sale of 200 tons Heilger's at Rs. 14-8 ready, ex steamer in Harbour.

WHEAT.—Unchanged.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—The market is very firm with a good enquiry but little business doing owing to the high rates asked by sellers.

CASTORSEED.—The market is firm with a good demand at Rs. 39.

LINSEED is also firm with many buyers at Rs. 9-15 for bold and Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 9-13 small grain, at which rates a considerable business has been done.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet with rates unchanged and nothing doing.

POPPYSEED is steady with business doing at Rs. 8-10-6 to Rs. 8-11.

London quotes Yellow Cawnpore Rape Seed 45s., May-June, Antwerp, sellers quiet. Linseed 56s. 6d. June-July, Dunkirk, buyers firm.

COTTON.—The market opened firm and rates advanced during the day. The Mills bought some 500-600 bales and would have bought more, but the enhanced rates deterred them from doing so. Shippers are quite out of the market while dealers are buying to store. There is a good demand for Westerns which have advanced to Rs. 206 for ready and Rs. 209 to Rs. 210 for July.

Bengal Fine ready Rs. 190
do. F. G. „ „ 180 Jan. 1901 Rs. 174 Rs. 176,
Broach Fine „ „ 225
do. Good „ „ 215 March 1901 Rs. 204—Rs. 205.
Westerns „ „ 205

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull. Manchester was firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales and imports 11,000 bales. Surats nil.—Arrivals closed steady. Good Madras Westerns 4 5-16d. Fair Cocoanadas 4d.

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 „
Do to Continent	2,000
Mid-Uplands	9 1-16 unchanged
Futures, month of August	8·40 plus 10
Do. do of December	7·58 „ 7¼

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	34,000
„ Sold for Exportation	1,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers	47,000
„ Actual Exports	5,000
„ Week's Imports	39,000
„ Stock	531,000
Surats. Amount forwarded to consumers	100
Weeks Imports	1,000
Stock	3,000
Afloat American	30 000
„ Indian	2,000

Cotton in New York—

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	12,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	22,000 „
Do do France and Continent	10,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	220,000 „
Do do do Interior Ports	130,000 „

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	179
Berar	61
Total Oomras	210
Dhollera	2
Compta and Dharwar	151
Westerns	262
Bengals	3
Total	658

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,155
Linseed	4,519
Rapeseed	780
Gingellyseed	1,257
Poppyseed	3,726
Groundnuts	201
Castorseed	2,251
Rice	94,846
Myrabollams	24

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£101 11-16	unchanged
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2xd	„
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109	„
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£63 7-8	„
Bar Silver in London	27 11-16	„
do in New York	60 3-8	„
Exchange on London at Paris	25 13—1 1-2	„
do on New York	4·87 1-8	„
Discount Bank of England	3 per cent.	„
do Short London Bills	2 1-2 per cent.	„
do Indian Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent.	„

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull. Manchester was firm. Total sales 5,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports nil. Imports 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 3-32d. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
4·63	4·60	4·32	4·14	4·12

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 16,

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 „
„ to Continent	3,000 „
Mid.-Uplands	9 1-16 unch'd
Futures month of August	8 33—7
„ of September	7·51—7
Total Visible Supply	1,520,000 bales.
Do do of which East Indian	64,000 „
Do Stock in London	9,000 „
Do Quantity in sight	8,740,000 „

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Acadia arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss Aglaja, from Trieste, sailed from Aden for Bombay, on the morning of the 16th instant and is expected to arrive here on the 22nd instant.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

O'REILLY—May 22, at Knock Abbey, Dundalk, Ireland, wife of C M O'Reilly, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

TALEYARKHAN—June 16, on Saturday, killed in a railway accident at Slough Station (England), Mr Manekshah Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan, aged 52.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SWAYNE—June 11, at Oak Cottage, Mussoorie, the wife of Colonel C H Swayne, D S O, Royal Army Medical Corps, Officiating P M O, Oudh and Rohilkhund Districts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CORNISH-BOWDEN—GASKOIN—June 12, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A Luckman, Senior Cathedral Chaplain, Captain Hubert Cornish-Bowden, second son of the late Admiral Cornish-Bowden, formerly of Newton Abbott, Devon, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Gaskoin, Esq, formerly of Caerleon Mon.

DEATH.

POCOCK—May 31, at Ferozepur, Punjab, Irvin Samuel Pocock.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1900.

Now that the Government has made up its mind to take over the Indian Guaranteed Railways as they fall in, it is to be hoped that the full extent of the responsibility incurred will be realised. It has been said with a great deal of truth that while in England the railways gradually superseded splendid highways throughout the Kingdom, in America, they were the pioneers of communication. In India also the railway system had no competition with pre-existing highways. With the exception of one or two trunk roads, constructed by the State for military purposes, the railways for the first time in the history of the country, have provided a system of inter-communication which had no predecessor and has no rival. It may be said without much fear of contradiction that the Indian railways are faithful reproductions of those of the mother-country. And with the advantages thus secured have come many serious drawbacks. *Blackwood* has a highly suggestive article on the shortcomings in British railways arising from the fact that in their origin they were built utterly reckless of cost, according to the ideas of the able, but wholly inexperienced, engineers and the pioneers generally of the thirtys and fortys. Those who are conversant with the facts attending the initiation of railways in Great Britain, know that the men of light and leading of that day used their political and social influence to hamper and, if possible, defeat their promoters. The country gentlemen resisted as an injury and an outrage the bringing of railways within sight of their manor houses, and their opposition could only be overcome by purchasing the land required at a fabulous price. Men of the standing of Lord Derby—the Rupert of debate—urged multitudinous objections to the innovation. They would ruin agriculture, by terrifying horses, cattle and sheep at pasture, and so on. The engineers on their part had nothing to guide them. They had to evolve the whole system out of their own unaided intelligence. They had not a free hand, for a powerful and unscrupulous opposition compelled them to make detours, and in many ways to subordinate their plans to the necessity of following the lines of least resistance. The effects of that resistance are felt to this day. Foreign nations, says the writer in *Maga*, watched our experiments, learned the lessons, and leisurely bestirred themselves to build lines as we should like to build ours had we the chance :—"To-day we are finding to our cost that our system, which for its mileage has to support by far the heaviest traffic if any in the world is designed on a scale which can only be described as diminutive. We are trying to do serious work with toys. The sectional area of our tunnels and overhead bridges is quite too circumscribed, and our stations are constructed on the same scale." The writer avers that the masonry along the British lines would have to be renewed, if they are to be brought up to American or Continental standards. The cost of the alterations is prohibitive, and our rolling-stock must for all time be narrower and less lofty than that used by our competitors abroad. Clearly engineers intended their work should last for centuries, and nothing short of an earthquake can shake them.

In America, that eminently practical people built for the day. They made the line as economically as need be, quite prepared to re-lay it when traffic increased, and they had learned by experience what would best serve their purpose. They are able now to increase the length and weight of passenger and goods trains and draw them with one mammoth engine to each. This of course gives a very real economy. One long train requires only half the staff of drivers, firemen and guards needed for two short trains. It reduces the signalling by half, and occupies only one block section of line instead of two—a most important simplification of traffic. Our traffic, which increases year by year, requires more elbow-room, to allow of the enlargement of the carriages and waggons running on our narrow gauge. The colossal engines, built in duplicate in America, would not fit on our lines. There and on the Continent, it is possible to increase the length of the trains, not only to give accommodation to the number of travellers, but to supply lavatories, dining and sleeping saloons on long journeys. Then the cyclists claim space for their machines, thus adding to the length of trains. Platforms and sidings which have come down to the present generation are not sufficient to meet present-day requirements. The now amalgamated Chatham and South-Eastern Railways have so many short platforms that some of their trains have to draw up twice at each station, so that passengers at either end may alight. The delays hence resulting are a constant cause of complaint and the revenue of both railways has suffered. The goods traffic is in a state of chronic congestion, and is always greatest in the large towns where the acquisition of additional room for the extension of yards would mean ruinous expenditure. There is no space for the existing number of waggons, though on at least one line, the number short of the requirements is 20,000. The delay in the delivery of goods is endless, causing loss all round. The English railway companies, in their wisdom, bought up the canals, so as to prevent competition, and have allowed them to fall into disuse. In Germany and France, canals carry heavy traffic at cheap rates, and in America, the railway companies are supplementing their systems where practicable with canals, so as to be able to carry heavy goods which could not afford to pay the usual railway tariff.

The net result of the whole muddle is that railway rates in England are much higher than those abroad. This is explained by the fact that in America, for example, trains are run carrying a thousand or more tons. The want of siding and dock accommodation restricts our trains to a third or a fourth of that weight. In the States, mineral waggons carry forty or fifty tons each. An order recently given by a Scotch line for a hundred-and-fifty-ton waggon had to be cancelled, for all the way-bridges and turn-tables would have to be replaced by others of larger dimensions. As we have said, our Indian railways were planned and built in filial imitation of those of the mother-country. We have had no Annenkoff to make a new departure effecting an economy of one-fourth in the construction and working of the lines, and rendering them more efficient. We would seriously recommend the Government of India to select engineers from the Indian State lines and send them on a mission to America, the Continent of Europe and Central Asia to see what has been done in this direction. There would be nothing beneath our dignity in taking that practical course. Last year the Russian Minister of Works went on a mission to the United States to see what has been done there to develop the railway system, and to dispose of traffic on a large scale and on a more economical basis. The immediate intention was to obtain information that would serve the purposes of his department in the developing and working of the Trans-Siberian Railway. General Annenkoff at one stroke eliminated from the estimates railway platforms, made the reduction in the number of doors in passenger carriages to two, one at each end, and doubled the number of persons carried by each train by placing a second tier of seats on the roof of the existing carriages. This latter extension of the carrying capacity of passenger trains has been in use in the Paris circular trains for thirty years past. In India, where the distances are so immense, the economy to be effected by the increased carrying capacity of trains and the reduction of their number is self-evident. The acquisition of three important lines by the State in addition to those already taken over, gives an opportunity for a new departure so that India in railway may be placed abreast of America, her chief competitor in the markets of the world.

THE Reichstag, according to Reuter, has finally passed the Navy Bill. For a long time it has been the dream of the German Emperor to possess a strong fleet, and before the end of last year it was stated the German fleet was to be doubled. On New Year's Day the Emperor, in the course of an address to his officers, said :—"And even as my grandfather laboured for his army, so will I in like manner and unerringly carry on and carry through the work of re-organizing my navy, in order that it may be justified in standing by the side of my land forces, and that by it the German Empire may also be in a position abroad to win a place which it has not yet attained. With the two united, I hope to be enabled, with firm trust in the guidance of God, to prove the truth of the saying of Frederick William I. :—'When one of this world wants to decide something, the pen will not do it unless it is supported by the strength of the sword.'" In March provision was made for increasing the navy on a large scale, and although the proposals met with great opposition throughout Germany, they have now been finally agreed upon but in a modified form. The amended programme, however, provided for an increase in home and in foreign waters, together with the creation of a reserve of ships. Count von Bulow has said again and again that the scheme is purely defensive, and not undertaken in antagonism to England. In one speech he said, "we claim a greater Germany, not by means of conquest but by extending our trade." There is, however, little reason to doubt that when the German fleet is doubled, Germany will initiate a transoceanic policy which will enable the Fatherland to keep the peace with England on the basis of complete reciprocity. It is for the present the interest of Germany to be on good terms with us and to co-operate with England in various directions. We say for the present only, because Germany looks forward to being able to dispense with our co-operation and cherishes vague ambitions which may some day make co-operation impossible. It is the fixed and unalterable policy of England to have a fleet able to meet the combined fleets of any two Powers on at least equal terms, and so it may be expected that Great Britain will make further additions to her powerful Navy. But a naval war will not necessarily mean that the nation possessing the larger number of ships will win. The strength of a fleet consists, now as ever, in the spirit and skill of its personnel, and in its fitness for modern war. It is not the gun that wins the victory, but the man behind the gun. England must take care that the man behind the gun is the best that we can make him, and that the gun before him is the best that we can give him. According to discussions which have recently been going on in England naval opinion is by no means unanimous as to the best training to be given to the modern seaman; and the fact that the whole of our effective armoured cruisers as yet afloat are largely armed with semi-obsolete guns seems to speak for itself. Nevertheless, it behoves us now more than ever to be quite clear that the training we give to the modern seaman is the best that human wisdom and experience can devise, and that when he gets behind the gun it is the best that modern science can invent.

AT the conclusion of the war there will be a great revival and expansion of trade, and that German merchants mean to be on the spot in good time, is seen by the sudden outbreak of enterprise and interest in South Africa in the Fatherland. The Government have just decided to increase their subsidy to the East African Mail line of £45,000 to £67,500. The Company now propose to guarantee by contract the continuance of its fortnightly service to Durban; to raise the speed of its boats to a minimum of 12 knots; to replace its older steamers by five of the newest type; and finally to establish direct communication by a western route between Germany and the Cape. The former is indicative of the increasing trade between Germany and the Cape, and the latter is also most important to English commercial houses. The carrying trade of Europe with the Cape has hitherto been in the hands of English shippers, and some idea of its importance may be gathered from the fact that the Union-Castle line has found it worth while to establish a fortnightly service with Hamburg to collect goods for transhipment through one or other of the English ports. There is no doubt about the increasing volume of business between Germany and the Cape, for the trade returns show that in 1889 the total value exported was £105,700, whereas in 1898 it had risen to £1,725,600. It is obvious the spirit of enterprise German merchants display is not unwarranted. The advance of German competition in shipping is to be seen in all parts of the world, and probably their latter scheme is another step toward entering into genuine competition with the P. and O. Company for the Bombay passenger traffic. The establishment of direct communication with the Cape will probably mean the increase of German imports and keener competition. It will also open a larger market to the chief produce of South Africa. Competition usually cuts both ways, and the entrance of the German trader through the open door may not be the unmixed evil it is so often and so plausibly represented to be. To-day the German press is setting forth the advantages which will accrue to trade on the subjection of the Boers, and possibly the strictly neutral attitude of Germany may be somewhat due to the stake she has in the future trade of South Africa.

MUCH has been written and said on the subject of the submarine boat for use in actual warfare, and if the reports from Washington are true, the United States Naval authorities have bought the Holland submarine torpedo-boat and are going to have others constructed. It is asserted that Admiral Dewey supports this action on the part of the Government, and that he has stated his opinion that if the Spaniards had been in possession of craft of this description, he would have been unable to take his squadron into the bay. This is very unlikely. In warfare there are always risks to run. As well might Lord Roberts hesitated to have advanced on Pretoria, on the ground that the approaches were mined, and he was unaware of the exact situation of the explosive. But any country should hesitate before expending huge sums on submarine boats. It is not a question whether a vessel can or cannot be made submergible, for the former has been established. The largest vessel of this class is not bigger than a torpedo-boat destroyer, and the tendency is rather to make them smaller than larger, and thus to reduce still further their powers of offence. Some of the papers in England have taken up the subject, and prominent men are advocating the sub-marine boat. Among them is Mr. Arnold Foster, who assumes that our battleships and cruisers are not provided with defence against the attack of the submergible boat. We have been taught to consider the warding off of these dangers was the work of the destroyer. As at present constructed the submergible boat must be brought to the surface in order that its captain may see which way to steer. Once below the water and it is blind, for we cannot regard as practical the suggestion that the boat should be accompanied by a tender connected with it by a telephone, through which directions for steering might be sent. But only partially submerged, and the "submarine" at once loses its invisibility—the single advantage which can be claimed for it. It is then at the mercy of the more speedy and better armed destroyer.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental sailed yesterday morning at about 8 o'clock, instead of 2 o'clock on Saturday, in consequence of the late arrival of Calcutta mails. The express arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 7-28 a.m. from Calcutta.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Sobraon, which left here on the 2nd June, arrived at Marseilles yesterday.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 59. Eleven fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths were recorded.

THE returns from the famine districts for the past week show an increase of 240,000 in British Provinces, Bombay and Sind being responsible for 208,200 out of this total. The numbers on relief in the Central Provinces rose by 20,200. There are now over 4,200,000 persons on the relief lists in British India, and nearly two millions in Native States.

SIR ALEXANDER RENDEL has succeeded the late Mr. Duff Bruce as Consulting Engineer for the Assam-Burma railways.

MR. H. A. F. CURRIE, one of the engineers who went out with Mr. Glass, has been appointed Agent for the Pekin Syndicate in China.

FROM the 2nd to the 6th June ten cases of plague and six deaths occurred in the Jullundur district and one case and one death in the Hoshiarpur district.

WARRANT officers are in future to be allowed to commute a portion of their pensions, provided they are not thereby reduced to less than two shillings a day.

COLONEL HANBURY WHITE, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, who went Home on medical leave some months ago, is likely to take a further extension.

THE Commander-in-Chief has awarded the MacGregor Memorial Medals of the United Service Institute to Captain Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Havildar Gurdit Singh, 45th Sikhs. The latter, as stated before, has also received a gratuity of 100 rupees.

MR. BURN will officiate as Accountant-General, Public Works Department, when Mr. Becher takes over the Secretaryship from Mr. Upcott, who proceeds on three months' leave at the end of June. Major Waller, R. E., acts as Deputy Accountant-General, *vice* Mr. Burne.

IN concluding its review of the Report on the Administration of Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1899, the Government remarks :—"Continued progress is noticeable in all directions, and the Government desires to express its satisfaction with the admistration of the Department, and to endorse the Inspector-General's commendations of the officer named."

MISFORTUNE still attends Dajeeling. Hardly has the worst of the damage of last year's terrible storm been made good when the news arrives of another heavy downpour which has caused numerous landslips, blocked several roads and breached the railway. It has been raining continuously since Tuesday evening, and when the last telegram left there was no sign of a break.

AT the annual meeting of the Council of the United Service Institution of India held in Simla on Thursday it was announced that Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, R. E., had won the gold medal for an essay on the use of 2ft. 6in. railways in Indian warfare, and the organisation and working of a railway corps. The essays by Captain Lubbock, R.E., and Major Dobbin, 1st Sikhs, were recommended for publication.

THE Madras paper announces the death at the General Hospital here, on Wednesday afternoon, from enteric fever, of Mr. S. Carter, a son of Mr. H. R. P. Carter, formerly of the Madras Railway. The deceased was for some years on the G. I. P. Railway and joined the South Indian Railway about two years ago, being employed in the Audit Office. He was buried in the St. George's Cathedral Cemetery.

THE Hon'ble Colonel Sir George Moore, President of the Madras Municipaty, has written to the Commissioner of Police, asking him to convey his thanks to the members of the City Police who were on duty on the Island on the night of the Pretoria Demonstration, for their services. Sir George Moore said that the police arrangements were excellent, and that, notwithstanding the great crowd assembled, not a single mishap or accident was reported.

THE Madras Government has passed an order sanctioning the excess expenditure over the original grant of Rs. 600 incurred by Captain R. H. Elliott, I.M.S., in connection with the prosecution of his researches into the properties of snake venom and has made him an additional grant of Rs. 200 to cover the cost of further experiments. It has also requested the Surgeon-General to report if Captain Elliott's services will be available for special duty at the end of September, when his tour of service terminates.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the Madras paper an account of the murder of Mr. Runga Reddy, a Pleader of the Anantapur District, while proceeding from Royalcheruvu Station, on the Madras Railway, to Vemalpadu village, to attend the Deputy Magistrate's Court, which was being held there in camp. The incident is also referred to by the Anantapur correspondent. It is alleged that the crime is the outcome of the Anantapur Coining Case, which created such a sensation in the Deccan Districts last year. The deceased is the son of a pleader who gave the police much assistance in that case, and it is alleged that he has been murdered for the part his father took in that case. The murderers set upon him while he was reading some records in his cart. He fired at them with a revolver, but missed. He was then dragged out of the cart and hacked about in a brutal manner, his throat being cut from ear to ear. The murderers bolted, but one has since been arrested, and is alleged to have confessed that the crime was the result of a deeply laid scheme.

THE short-sighted policy of the Amir of Kabul in imposing heavy fiscal burdens upon the trade between India and Afghanistan via Dakka and the Khayber country, writes the Pioneer, is having the worst results. His Highness has now created a monopoly in *postens* (sheepskin coats), assafetida, almonds and pomegranates; he has forbidden the export of horses and mules altogether, and also the import of Indian salt. The result is that while the trade in the four articles first named is stimulated, that in regard to the others is nearly extinct. Thus in 1899-1900 only 33 horses reached Peshawar as against 266 in the year preceding; while in the matter of salt the figures were 62 loads (camel, mule and bullock) as against 2,885. These figures speak for themselves, and it may be added that the tax on sheep is so high that the numbers exported fell from 16,137 to 6,132 in the year. There seems no hope now that the Amir will ever depart from the false lines that he has so persistently followed.

NOW that Kew Bridge has been demolished, and the stones for the new one are being collected on the Surrey shore, fears are being entertained by those who love the picturesque for that quaintest of riverside villages, Strand-on-the-Green, almost the last survival near London of the curious old waterside settlements of which Wandsworth, before it was so largely rebuilt, was one of the best examples. To those who saw how soon the rebuilding of Putney Bridge some years ago caused the almost entire reconstruction and modernising of historic Putney it seems that the red-tiled roof and curiously-peaked maltings of Strand-on-the-Green have little chance of surviving, for already the ominous black boards of the auctioneers and the land-agent are appearing along the river frontage, while several gaps in the rows of miniature old-world cottages, so characteristic of the place, have already been made. The place was a favourite haunt of Zoffany, the portrait painter in the last century, and until within recent years harboured a Bohemian artistic colony, whose members were wont to declare that the "atmosphere" of it surpassed Venice!

THE Royal Humane Society's list of awards in cases which have come under consideration during the present month include many remarkable instance of daring in South Africa. While the 13th Hussars were crossing the Tugela at Trichard's Drift on January 17 under fire, several troops were swept away by the strong current, the river being 70 yards wide and 25 feet deep in the centre. On the recommendation of Lieut.-Gen. Clery, commanding the Second Division, who witnessed what took place, the silver medal is awarded to Trooper D. G. Sclanders, Natal Carbineers; and bronze medals to Captain J. H. Tremayne and Lieutenant F. H. Wise, 13th Hussars; Major F. E. Cooper, Royal Art.; Capt. L. Parke, Durham Light Inf.; and Trooper G. Roddy, Natal Mounted Police, for their courageous conduct in saving and attempting to save life on the occasion. Silver medals are also awarded to Lieut. N. W. Haig, Lieut. J. Harris, and Sergt. Williams, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, the former for saving Lieut. Meek, and the latter two for attempting to save Second Lieut. Dent, of the same regiment, from the Orange River at Alleman's Drift on March 15. The men behaved with great gallantry, the river being in flood, full of eddies and dangerous whirlpools. Private H. Hinks, 2nd batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers, gets the bronze medal for a plucky attempt to save Private Dawson, of the same regiment, from the Bushman River at Estcourt in November last.

THE clergyman with the Victoria Cross, the Rev. J. W. Adams, Vicar of Stow, Downham Market, has got the Honorary Chaplaincy to the Queen vacated by Canon Gore on his acceptance of the appointment of Chaplain in Ordinary. It was only the other day that Mr. Adams was gazetted Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. Mr. Adams has seen a great deal of active service in India, Afganistan and Burma, and he won his Victoria Cross in the manner thus described by Lord Robert in his stirring account of his fight in the Chardeh Valley, when his combination against Mohamed Jan was upset by deviations from his instructions on the part of two of his generals, deviations which, he remarked, probably appeared unimportant to the commanders in question : The enemy were within a few hundred yards of Bhagwana, and the inhabitants had begun to fire at us from the roofs of their houses. I was endeavouring to help some men out of the ditch when the headman of the village rushed at me with his knife, seeing which a Mahomedan of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, who was following me on foot having just had his horse shot under him, sprang at my assailant, and, seizing him round the waist threw him to the bottom of the ditch, thereby saving my life. Our Chaplain (Adams), who had accompanied me throughout the day, behaved in this particular place with conspicuous gallantry. Seeing a wounded man of the 9th Lancers staggering towards him, Adams dismounted, and tried to lift the man on to his own charger. Unfortunately, the mare, a very valuable animal, broke loose, and was never seen again. Adams, however, managed to support the Lancer until he was able to make him over to some of his own comrades. Adams rejoined me in time to assist two more of the 9th, who were struggling under their horses at the bottom of the ditch. Without a moment's hesitation, Adams jumped into the ditch. He was an unusually powerful man, and by sheer strength dragged the Lancers clear of their horses. The Afghans meanwhile had reached Bhagwana, and were so close to the ditch that I thought my friend the padre could not possibly escape. I called out to him to look after himself but he paid no attention to my warnings until he had pulled the almost exhausted Lancers to the top of the slippery bank. Adams received the Victoria Cross for his conduct on this occasion.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FIGHT WITH BOTHA'S FORCE.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Lord Roberts to-day sends a lengthy despatch describing the engagement on the 12th.

The Boers, he says, were so anxious about the safety of their flanks that they neglected their centre which General Hamilton, with the Sussex, the Derbyshires and the City Imperial Volunteers, supported by the Guards, carried in grand style.

Our casualties were under one hundred.

The Mounted Corps were following up the Boers yesterday.

General Hamilton's shoulder was contused by a shrapnel bullet but he was not incapacitated.

BADEN-POWELL'S MOVEMENTS.

General Baden-Powell reports on the 12th inst., from thirty miles south of Rustenburg, that he had arrested one hundred rebels.

He entered the Transvaal with eight hundred men and is now systematically restoring order and collecting arms and supplies.

Six hundred Boers have surrendered to him and 230 prisoners are captured.

APPOINTMENT FOR BADEN-POWELL.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

General Baden-Powell has been appointed a Lieutenant-General on the Staff.

OCCUPATION OF RUSTENBURG.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A despatch from Lord Roberts from Pretoria says that General Baden-Powell has occupied Rustenburg, and that Heidelburg will be occupied shortly when the Orange Colony will be completely cut off from the Transvaal.

General Baden-Powell reports that the districts he has traversed are settling down and over one thousand stands of arms have been surrendered.

THE AFRIKANDER BOND.

Advices from Capetown state that the Bond Congress has been opened at Paarl.

The President denied the charges of conspiracy and affirmed the loyalty of the Bond.

ATTACK ON FICKSBURG.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Reuter wires from Leribe that the Boers attacked Ficksburg on the 4th inst., but were repulsed by our Artillery.

General Rundle's line from Senekal to Ficksburg is believed to be invulnerable and no Boers have broken it.

To the south was Lord Kitchener who joined Lord Methuen and routed De Wet on the 11th. The Boers fled in two directions north-east and west.

NATAL VOLUNTEERS DISBANDED.

General Buller is disbanding the Natal Volunteers.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HITCHENS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 16.

The news has reached Poona, that Captain Hitchens, of the Royal Artillery, brother of Lady Ollivant, has just died at Bloemfontein. This officer belonged to the Royal Horse Artillery, Kirkee, a few years ago.

THE ROODEVAL DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, under date 16th June :—

The Boers attacked the railway pioneers, while the latter were working at the Zand river. They were repulsed with a few casualties among the British. Major Seymour was killed. Lord Roberts praises the share taken by the Imperial Yeomanry in the fighting on Tuesday in which Lieutenant Alt and a private were killed and 25 wounded. The Guards and General French's Cavalry had each one man killed.

De Wet's clever manœuvres at Roodeval are praised. He beguiled Lord Methuen from the Railway which he seized, capturing two Companies of Imperial Yeomanry. Two men, however, escaped back to Kroonstad. De Wet having learned Lord Methuen had ordered up six Companies of Derbyshires, he awaited their arrival and shelled them with big guns while detraining. The Derbyshires were thus compelled to surrender.

President Kruger is reported to be desirous of going to Delagoa Bay but the Burghers prevent him. It is also said he is anxious to surrender, but Steyn stubbornly refuses to agree to the adoption of this course. Cronje's nephew surrendered at Kirksdorp. General Hunter, immediately on hearing of the fall of Pretoria, anticipated that this example would be followed by many other places.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

LARGE FORCES ADVANCING ON PEKING.

GATES HEAVILY DEFENDED.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Large Chinese forces are advancing on Peking, and are now midway between Tientsin and Taku. It is reported that 100,000 men guard Peking, the gates of which are closed and heavily defended with modern guns.

The telegraph between Shanghai and Tientsin is interrupted.

Reuter (Hongkong) states that the British cruiser Undaunted has been suddenly ordered north with sealed orders.

Reports have been received that trouble is brewing on the West River.

Five thousand rebels are assembled at Kweihsien.

A despatch from Shanghai says that ten thousand Chinese troops confronting the Peking relief has been disbanded and joined the Boxers.

The Chinese Government disclaims any responsibility for the conflicts.

THE MURDER OF THE JAPANESE CHANCELLOR AT PEKING.

Reuter (Yokohama) wiring regarding the murder of the Japanese Chancellor at Peking, says that the Japanese press insists upon the government demanding reparation.

Eight Japanese war-ships have been sent to Taku.

ATTACK ON THE LEGATIONS IN PEKING.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Washington advices state that the Boxers on the 13th entered Peking and destroyed several missions. They then attacked the Legations but were repulsed by Maxim guns.

JAPAN ACTS WITH THE POWERS.

Japan is acting in concert with the Powers and is sending one thousand troops to China.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

A COMBINED ULTIMATUM.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—

The Foreign Legations combined this week to send two ultimatums to the Tsung-li-Yamen, demanding the opening of the gates of Peking and threatening that, unless the demand be acceded to, the gates would be forced by the relieving forces. The Tsung-li-Yamen has not replied to the ultimatum. Sir Claud Macdonald's last message reported that the Legations were capable of holding their own unless the Chinese attacked them in force ; but it is generally feared that the international forces are unequal to the task of meeting the 25,000 troops under Tsung and another General, especially when the latter are supported by Shanghai reinforcements numbering 10,000, which are now arriving under General Guan Nich.

The internationals being short of provisions and the telegraph line being destroyed were forced to halt at Langlang, half-way to Peking. They report that the railway will take a week to repair. Meanwhile a patrol train with a British searchlight is guarding the railway connecting Taku, where 1,500 Russian troops and six siege guns have arrived. The total number of Russians landed in the neighbourhood is 7,000.

Admiral Seymour landed 1,200 men last night and the French siege gun intended to bombard Taku Fort. To-day's reports state that all Legations inside and outside Peking have been destroyed and the German Minister has been killed. The "Boxers" are openly drilling at Tientsin, where mob law prevails, and the English and American churches and foreign residences are being burned.

Major Morris embarked yesterday at Hong Kong in a hired transport with 600 mixed troops, including Artillery ; four hundred Welsh Fusiliers followed to-day. The Barfleur has been despatched to the scene of the disturbances.

JAMAICAN MILITIA VOLUNTEERS FOR ASHANTI.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Mr. Chamberlain has telegraphed to Jamaica, asking the militia to volunteer for service in Ashanti with the West India Regiment.

His request met with an enthusiastic response.

Reuter, wiring from Bathurst, says that the Mandingoes have killed the travelling Commissioners Sitwell and Silva, besides six police at Sannkanudi on the south bank of the Gambia.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Captain Melliss, Commanding the Ashanti relief, has been brought into Prahsu badly wounded after an engagement in the Monsi Hills.

NORMAN PRITCHARD'S PERFORMANCES.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Mr. Norman Pritchard, the Anglo-Indian athlete in the Newport Athletic Sports, was not placed in the 120 Yards Race but won the Hurdles Handicap.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A serious railway accident occurred on the Great Western Railway to-day when the down Cornish express crashed into the Windsor special which was standing at Slough station.

Four passengers were killed, including Mr. Taleyarkhan, an Indian gentleman, the bearer of a letter from the India Office, and sixty injured.

THE SIAM DINNER.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Siam dinner was given this evening.

Rivett Carnac (? Sir J.) was in the chair.

Prince Benya, Sir William Robinson, Mr. Frederick Verney, and many other representative men were present.

Sir William Robinson, in giving the toast of the King of Siam, dwelt upon his Majesty's English sympathies and regretted the unavoidable absence of the Crown-Prince owing to illness, but rejoiced at the presence of Prince Benya. He hoped Siam and Great Britain would ever be on the friendliest of terms.

Sir Alfred Lyall proposed prosperity to Siam which, he said, was of the greatest importance to Great Britain. Siam had ever held firmly to her British alliance. Sir Alfred eulogised the reforms earnestly pursued by the King and said Great Britain and Siam were fellow-workers in improving the Southern States of Asia.

Prince Benya thanked Sir Alfred on behalf of the King and Government.

Mr. Frederick Verney proposed the guests of the evening and in doing so adverted to the sympathy existing between Great Britain, Japan and Siam. He dwelt upon the constant interest shown by the Indian Government and Lord Curzon in the prosperity of Siam. Great Britain, he said, was ever ready to show practical sympathy with Siam.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires warmly acknowledged the progress made by Siam.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—

Admiral Dewey retires from the campaign for the Presidency of the United States. He advocates American action in the Far East.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Captain Kerwan, R.A., officiates as Commandant, 4th Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Major Kettlewell, 22nd Bombay Infantry, proceeds home on one year's leave.

Captain Macgregor, Royal Scots, officiates as Commandant of Colaba Depot, vice Captain Menezies, officiating Inspector of Gymnasia, Poona.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacCartie, I.M.S., is confirmed as Assay Master, Bombay Mint, vice Colonel Martin reverted to military employment.

Captain D. Johnston, I.M.S., Bombay, is posted to the Foreign Department.

Cantonment rules are applied to the Deesa Cantonment with effect from the 1st proximo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. L. Boggiano as acting Italian Consul, Bombay, is recognised.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Resildar Major Bahauddin Khan, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, becomes Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Sergeant A. Williams is gazetted Sub-Conductor, Bombay Ordnance Department.

THE FAMINE.

FAMINE MEASURES IN PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, MAY 31.

PALUNPUR is no way less affected by the famine than the other parts of Gujarat, Rajputana, and Marwar. Persons employed on all the relief works look exceptionally healthy, and the cause of this is that early steps were taken by Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, the Political Superintendent, Palunpur Superintendency, to give people relief in time. All the relief works here were started earlier than other places mentioned above. Persons employed on relief works are properly taken care by the officers in charge of relief works under the direct and strict supervision of Mr. Fitzgerald, his Highness the Dewan Saheb of Palunpur and his popular Minister Rao Bahadur Dullubhji Dhurumsi.

There was actually a rush of people in great number at Palunpur from Rajputana and Marwar and they were ready to work for any wages in the beginning of September, when Mr. Fitzgerald thought it proper to save them from starvation and his Highness then opened two test relief works under the instructions of the Political Superintendent. There are eight poor-houses under the Palunpur Superintendency, where great number of inmates have been fed and taken care of. The local poor-house at Palunpur is situated in a good building next to the City Hospital very close to the railway station, where about 300 inmates are kept. The inmates of this poor-house look healthy, strong and more like ordinary labourers, than the actual inmates of the poor-house what I have seen in several places in Rajputana and Marwar ; and this can be well attributed to Mr. Fitzgerald's early relief measures. Most excellent sanitary arrangements are in force at this poor-house as well as at Gobri Hospital, where about 180 patients are provided for. About twenty miles from Palunpur there is a village, called Harmatiya, where about 21,000 persons are employed on relief work. The sudden outbreak of some choleraic disease made its appearance. The number of cases was large and death was in somes cases very rapid, but the percentage of mortality was comparatively slight. Besides Harmatiya relief work, about 12,000 persons were employed on stone-breaking at Chitrasani ; about 11,000 on the Deesa line, and about 18,000 on other relief works in the west of Deesa Thana. His Highness Sir Sher Mohmadkhanji Diwan of Palunpur with the assistance of his Minister Mr. Dullubhji and the sound advice of the experienced Political Superintendent has been taking particular care to keep ryot throughout his territory far from starvation. His Highness' sympathy towards his poor ryot is beyond praise.

PRETORIA DAY.

KHAMGAUM.

A public meeting of the citizens of Khamgaum was held on the 11th instant to offer hearty congratulations to her Imperial Majesty on the brilliant successes achieved by the forces in South Africa. Mr. A. C. Currie, Assistant Commissioner, presided. There was a general illumination in the town on Monday and Tuesday. Cooked food and sweets were distributed to the poor and to the school-children respectively. In spite of the weather being very unfavourable, the meeting was well attended and was a perfect success.

SAVANUR.

The 11th instant was observed here as a public holiday. A durbar was called at 6 p. m. in the new school-building to give expression publicly to the inmost rejoicings of the heart consequent upon the event, Rao Bahadur Narsingrao Shevade, the Dewan, presided. A portrait of our Gracious Empress Victoria was shining in the midst of the hall on a nicely decorated dais. Almost all the Birader Nawabs, State officials and prominent gentlemen of the town were present. The Dewan explained in eloquent terms the magnitude and importance of the event, how it increased British honour and prestige and how it tended to promote Indian interests. A few more speeches were delivered by the gentlemen of the town, the National Anthem was sung by the boys of the school, accompanied by the beating of the drums, the firing of guns and a pretty display of fireworks. After the distribution of pan-supari and attar-gulab the people dispersed amid loud cheers.

HALIYAL.

The news of the British occupation of Pretoria was received here with great joy, and a public meeting was held on Monday, the 11th instant, in the school-building which was decorated for the occasion. It was largely attended by men of all ranks and creeds. Among those present were Rao Sahib K. G. Kalghatji, Mamlatdar of Haliyal ; R.S. Mane, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, N. D., Karwar ; Messrs. Duttatraya Deshpande, Vice-President, Haliyal Municipality ; Wamanrao Deshpande, Chairman ; N. F. Neronha, Sub-Divisional Officer, P. W. D. ; G. L. Ugranker, Range Forest Officer, Haliyal ; Rama Hariba, R. P. Dharuwalla, and Gheso Manju. Rao Saheb Mane was proposed to the chair by R. S. Kalghatji, the Mamlatdar, and seconded by Mr. Duttatraya Deshpande. After the election of the president, the municipal secretary was called upon to express the object of the meeting, and two or three gentlemen delivered speeches in Kanerese on the subject of the day. The president then rose and gave an interesting address in Marathi in terms suitable to the occasion, dwelling upon the cause of the war, its progress, and the occupation of Pretoria, and the subsequent success of British arms in South Africa, and finally the advantages to us subsequently to the end of the war. The audience was greatly pleased to hear the detailed account given by the president of English heroism and success in South Africa. The meeting was brought to a close after giving three cheers for the Queen-Empress and three more for Lord Roberts. Before the dissolution of the meeting, attar-gulab and pan-supari were distributed. Sweetmeats were given to school-boys and alms to the poor. The success of the meeting was mainly due to the efforts of R. S. Kalghatji and R. S. Mane. The premises of Mamlatdar's Kutcherry and also other public buildings were decorated with flags and buntings in commemoration of the joyful event. In the evening, illuminations were to be seen in all temples of Haliyal, the priests of these being asked by the Mamlatdar to offer prayers for the glad tidings. The house of Mr. Rama Hariba and the shop of Mr. R. P. Dharuwalla were illuminated on a grand scale. The former gave also a singing party and both distributed money to the poor. The taluka Kutcherry was also illuminated by orders of the Mamlatdar. In conclusion, it may be remarked that though Haliyal is a place little known to such things, it exhibited unusual enthusiasm in expressing its heart-felt joy and loyalty to the Crown.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our client, Prince Samatsinghji, has called our attention to a paragraph relating to a "shocking murder in Palitana" in your issue of the 14th inst :—

Our client has requested us to ask you to state in your next issue that the information contained in that paragraph was not communicated to you by our client, or his karbhari or secretary, and he trusts that you will comply with his request.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, June 16. LITTLE AND CO,

[Prince Samatsinghji did not communicate the information referred to to us ; nor did his karbhari.—ED., *B. G.*]

MR. NORMAN PRITCHARD, the well-known Anglo-Indian athlete, who has gone Home to compete in the Amateur Atheletic Association Championship, has commenced well by winning the Quarter-mile Hurdle Challenge Cup in the remarkably good time of 61 1-5 secs. and finishing third in the 100 yards Handicap. Pritchard has been selected as one of the athletes to represent England at the International sports to be held in connection with the Paris Exhibition. As a sprinter, hurdler and quarter miler he is without peer in India, and in Calcutta for some years past he has swept the board of all prizes for these events at the Presidency Athletic Association Meeting. He went to Bombay last year, where he met with the same success, beating Fischer, the Bombay champion. Pritchard has done the 100 yards in level time on grass on several occasions, and once two "clocks" gave the time as 9 4-5 secs. for this distance. The official time, however, was 10 secs.

THE ACTING THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE AND THE BAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I started the controversy on the above topic in your columns over the signature of "Pleader." After the appearance of Mr. Dhunjibhai Jehangir Surti's letter in your issue of the 8th instant, I have waited long enough, to see, if anybody corroborated him, and finding that none has come forward to do so, I now feel it my duty, to give a final reply to his letter.

Mr. Surti proposes to give a strictly accurate account of what transpired between the magistrate and the counsel in question, but at the very outset, he makes the mistake of stating, that there were present at the time, "three" pleaders, when as a matter of fact, there were "four" pleaders present in court, namely, Mr. Surti Mr. Spencer, Mr. Lentin and myself.

Mr. Surti's language is calculated to suggest, that at a certain stage of the proceedings in the Trade Mark Case, counsel interrupted the court. As a matter of fact counsel did nothing of the kind. The fact is that before a witness in that case had stepped into the witness-box, counsel made his application to the court, with the consent of Mr. Noble, who was conducting the prosecution, expressing his regret that he was obliged to make his application, at that stage, and stating his reasons for so doing. This application was not for a postponement of the case, but only for altering a date, already given by the court only half-an-hour before, *suo motu*.

As regards the main point of my contention, Mr. Surti avers that the magistrate never once said to counsel, "I decline to take your word." On this point, I remember perfectly well, that the magistrate used this expression, not once, but at least twice, and Mr. Surti having now made a bold attempt not only to deny this fact but also to twist the other facts mentioned in my first letter, I have, Sir, with a view to satisfy you and your readers, referred to the pleaders above-mentioned and also to Mr. R. E. Kohiar, who holds a pleader's sanad, and is employed in the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., solicitors, and who was also present throughout the incident, for corroboration, and I have now their written authority to openly and publicly state that they fully bear out the accuracy of all the statements I have made in this, as well as in my first letter.

My firm protest that the conduct of the Bench in asking an advocate to go into the witness-box and swear to the correctness of the statements he is making, is highly objectionable, has not been touched or refuted in Mr. Surti's letter.

Mr. Surti's version of the affair would lead one to believe, that counsel's conduct was open to blame in some possible way, but let me assure you, Sir, that as soon as the affair terminated, there was a general cry of indignation, amongst all present, including, I am told, Mr. Surti himself, at the treatment given to an advocate, well-known both to the Bench and the Bar, for his courtesy and affability.

As for Mr. Surti's statement that counsel "laid a trap for the magistrate," I can only say that it is not only meaningless, but to say the least of it, utterly unfounded.—Yours, &c.,

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Pleader, High Court.

Nesbit Lane, June 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 1st JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, Captain A. Symons, with English mails of 1st instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Acton Mr J J
Dewar Mr W
Delal Mr
Jameson Col R T
Rust Mr Henry

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aylmer Lt-Col F J
Batten Mr J K
Fox Miss L
Garnett Col C F
Handcock Mr G F
Hooper Comdr C W R
Hepper Lt R E
Knatchbull Capt G N and Mrs
Lloyd Mr W J
Mahalanobis Professor
Oxford Mr F
Peddie Mr C
Pani Mr A K
Roxby Mr H
Silcock Mr J G
Spence Major A S C
Thoburn Miss J and friend
Thomson Mr A T

FROM BRINDISI.

Dixon Mr C N
Fowler Mr W
Goertz Mr D
Halliwell Mr S

FROM ADEN.—Home Capt.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVE PENSIONERS AND RESERVISTS.

MANY Native Pensioners and Reservists, from all parts of the Deccan and Konkan, have registered their names for employment as peons, mukadums, overseers, etc., as well as for service in the Police, Forest and other departments. Captain Betham, the Recruiting Staff Officer for Mahrattas, Poona, will be glad if persons, in need of men of the above class, will apply to him for the services of the same, when he will endeavour to meet their wishes.

LONG PEPPER.

Customs Circular No. XI of 1900 is a Notification by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 1st June 1900, which reads :—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and in supersession of the value assigned to long pepper in No. 7 of schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the said article shall be assessed to duty ad valorem.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE Marine Lines *maidan* will be reserved for practice on Wednesday, 20th June, weather permitting. Jumps will be up and pegs ready at 4-30 p.m.

The Mounted Sports will commence on the following Wednesday, weather permitting.

N.B.—In all competitions, unless otherwise specified, a pony is a horse 14-2 or under.

HEUGH S. SYMONS,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Mounted Sports.

June 16.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col R N Campbell, I M S, B.
Lieut-Col F F MacCartie, C I E, I M S, B
Lieut-Col M J Meade, B
Major W G Thorold, I M S, B
Major AO Evans, IMS, B
Major CWH Symonds, B
Capt A Playfair B
Mr A H T Martindale, C S I, B Cov
Mr A E Rigg, B Cov
Mr A B Napier, B Cov
Mr Narendra Nath Diwan, B Cov
Mr D T Roberts, B Cov
Mr N D Beatson Bell, B Cov
Mr A M W Shakespeare, B Cov
Mr W Blennerhassett, B Cov
Mr C E Pitman, C I E, B
Mr H N Harris B
Mr F T Paine, B
Mr G B Havelock, B
Mr R Read B
Mr E C Ollenbach, B
Mr W Pettigrew, B
Mr A E Adie, B
Mr W M Sweet, B
Mr G G White, B
Mr A W Osborne, B
Mr W C Holmes, M Cov
Mr J C Lyle, M
Mr C du P Thornton, M
Mr R M Kennedy, Bo Cov
Mr E Lund, Bo
Dr A W Thomson, Bo
Mr W C Hughes, Bo
Mr W G Nicoll, Bo
Mr C A Crommelin, Bo
Mr T Summers, Bo
Col H D Hutchinson
Lieut-Col C B Maitland, I M S
Lieut-Col G C Hall, I M S
Capt E P Johnson
Capt F J H Barton
Capt A T H Newnham
Capt C J Gunning
Capt F A Kingston
Capt R W Nicholson
Capt G E F Green
Lieut H W Niven
Lieut C M O'Reilly
Engineer E Tucker, R I M
Engineer T H Avery, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E C S George, C I E, B Cov, priv leave commuted to furl to Oct 26
Mr A E Rigg B Cov priv leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mov, subject to confirmation
Mr C P Caspersz, B Cov, furl to Nov 17, 1900
Mr J L Fagan, B 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr H W Sharpe, B priv leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo subject to confirmation
Col A J Brander, to Jan 6, 1901
Lieut-Col A N Rogers-Harrison 3 mo
Lieut F P James, 7 days
Lieut A G Ames, 14 days
Lieut H W Stace, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C P Caspersz, B Cov
Mr J Vaughan, B
Mr W H Ridler, B
Mr W A Moran B
Col W J Vousden, V C
Capt C H Bensley
Capt H F Cleveland
Lieut A G Ames

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 1.

JOHANNESBURG AND PRETORIA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN for once (is it only for once ?) has been a little too previous. Yesterday as Chancellor of the new Brummagem University, as his enemies would call it, he presided at the first Court of Governors and before the regular business was proceeded with he spoke as follows :—"The first meeting of the Court of the University of Birmingham happily synchronizes with great events abroad ; and I cannot help thinking that I shall fulfil your expectations and wishes if I propose to you that we should send the following message to the Queen at Balmoral :—'The Court of the University of Birmingham, constituted under the charter recently granted by your Majesty at its first meeting, tenders its most hearty and loyal congratulations to your Majesty on the capture of Johannesburg and Pretoria.' The proposal having been agreed to, Mr. Chamberlain called for three cheers for the Queen, and led the cheering himself. This morning he has received the following telegram from the Queen, dated Balmoral, 8-50.—"The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the University, Birmingham,—Sincerely thank the Court of the University for having at its first meeting expressed loyal and hearty congratulations on the joyful news of the occupation by Lord Roberts of Johannesburg.—V. R." Mr. Chamberlain with a want of caution, somewhat surprising in a man of his position, assumed that Pretoria had been taken merely on the strength of an excitable telegram published yesterday by the "Mail" from one of its titled amateur correspondents Lord Rosslyn. Her Majesty, it will be seen, merely mentions Johannesburg, preferring to wait, as Mr. Chamberlain should have done, for confirmation of the intelligence cabled by the noble Earl in Pretoria. If the right hon. gentleman had been less impetuous he would have saved himself from being what he is, this afternoon, namely, the laughing-stock of the clubs. Lord Rosslyn's message was heralded by such a display of head-lines as hardly as ever before been seen in a London paper, though familiar enough in journals on the other side of the Atlantic. These head-lines extended over three columns and some of the type is half an inch in length. I quote some of the lines :—"Fall of Pretoria," "Enemy's Capital abandoned before the British Advance," "Flight of Mr. Kruger," "War Prisoners at Liberty," and the cablegram which is signed "Rosslyn" and was despatched from Pretoria at 11-40 a.m., on Wednesday is as follows :—"Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours' time to-day—May 30—without resistance. The President has gone to Waterval Boven. Burgomaster De Souza is authorised to receive the British. He and an influential committee of citizens, including Chief Justice Gregorowski, Mr. Samuel Marks, and Mr. Loveday have been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum. Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church-square for the arrival of the British. Fearing possible disturbances and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterval, Mr. Hay, the American Consul, and Mr. Leigh Wood insisted upon twenty officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised. I was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet. I have just returned." Simultaneously was published Reuter's telegram reporting the surrender of Johannesburg but London which went mad over the relief of Mafeking and did not recover its accustomed composure for thirty-six hours if then did not show the slightest emotion yesterday though here and there an extra flag was hauled up. Why ? It is difficult to say. The "Times" is quite sure that the singular absence of demonstrations such as were evoked by the deliverance of the much-suffering Ladysmith and Mafeking garrisons is due to the "entire unexpectedness of the news" ; but the news could not have been less unexpected at Bolton where, as the "Times" itself reports, the excitement was intense, or at Belfast where crowds of work-people having taken a holiday paraded the streets, or even at Glasgow where the Clyde operatives had a procession with flags and an effigy of Kruger. Although Bolton is very close to Manchester, the latter city was as calm as London ; and so far as England is concerned, with the single exception just mentioned, all demonstrative rejoicing appears to have been confined to the smaller towns or rather to some of them. In certain of the Colonies, however, notably Montreal, the scenes witnessed on Mafeking Day seem to have been reproduced by the delighted Colonists. I am really inclined to think that in some matters we, English, are as uncertain as the weather, which just now is very trying, this the 1st of June being more like the 1st of December.

IS A KHAKI GENERAL ELECTION IMMINENT ?

The first remark of the average politician on the receipt of the news from Johannesburg was "Now we shall have the General Electon within six weeks," and this view finds support in certain influential quarters. The "Times," writing the day after Mr. Peel's remarkable victory in Manchester, says :—"The voters have affirmed the need of a strong and a continuous Imperial policy in South Africa. The Government, we trust, will follow their lead in determining the date of the Dissolution. In fixing it they should look with a single mind to the duty of extinguishing for ever any hopes which may linger amongst the Boer Extremists after the war, that the settlement made may be weakened or whittled down by the aid of an English faction. It is their business to obtain a mandate from the nation which shall finally quench all possible expectations of the kind." The "Standard" counsels that as it would be premature, immediately upon the hoisting of the flag at Pretoria, "to attempt to settle what the precise Constitutional relations of the two territories will be to our older Colonies, when the intermediate and provisional period of Imperial control has been surmounted," and that as it is certain "that there will be absolute need of a firm hand in shaping the course of affairs" during the early and critical stage following upon Lord Roberts' entry into Pretoria, Ministers "will be perfectly entitled to dissolve Parliament at the close of the present Session with a view to obtaining a fresh lease of authority." Some other Ministerial journals and politicians take an opposite view on the principle of the homely proverb that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. The Liberals are furious at this attempt to turn a great national occasion to account for mere party purposes as they put it. But not all Liberals are of the same opinion on this as on other matters. In the "Times" of Tuesday was published, in prominent type and on a prominent page, a letter signed "J. M.," putting forward a view of the situation different from that entertained by the Liberal Press. The writer says :—"On the point whether it would be constitutional to dissolve the Parliament this year, I am rather amazed at the position taken by some Liberal writers and speakers. I abhor this war. I am one of those who believe that it will produce nothing but mischief in South Africa, and nothing but danger and weakness to Great Britain. But if the Government think it right to dissolve, how can we, Liberals, say they are wrong, when every one of us is pledged to the principle of short Parliaments, triennial, quadrennial, quinquennial anything except septennial ? The principle may be bad or good but if our language in other times, not very remote, was anything but mere cant, had we not better stick to it ? If what are absurdly called practical politicians were not the most improvident of the human race, even if they happen to be Liberals, they would see that again in times not very remote we may appeal to the same principle." People are asking whether the "J. M." of the "Times," is John Morley, who in the present divided and distracted state of the Liberal Party, would probably not be overwhelmed with grief if the Government did immediately appeal to the country and obtain a fresh lease of power. Mr. Morley, philosopher though he be, cannot, possibly, regard with equanimity the prospect of the formation of a Liberal Ministry without his being included in the Cabinet. But if, by a stroke of luck, the Liberals should win at the polls (everybody, of course, say, as they said just before 1880, that such a thing is impossible), and Lord Rosebery be, as he hopes to be, once more leader of the Liberal Party, where will Mr. Morley be then ?

B.-P.

General Baden-Powell deserves all the official and all the popular honour that has been done him, but the way in which certain injudicious friends insist on advertising him as a sort of Admirable Crichton is in as bad taste as any other of the offensive vulgarities developed in our right little tight-little island during the past nine months. Now it happens that in one of the picture papers of last Saturday are reproductions of several sketches taken by B.-P. in India in which the elephant appears several times and three times out of the four in which its legs are all in view, the hind-legs of the earth-shaking beast are drawn high-hocked like those of a horse and an ox, and not as they should be in an elephant, which has in fact four, so to say, forelegs and no hindlegs like most other quadrupeds. It is a most "respectable" mistake for it is almost universal in Art, commencing from the elephants on the "Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser II," in the ninth century B. C., and ending with the elephants on the "collar" of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. But what of the illustrated papers vaunt that General Baden-Powell's supreme characteristic as a scout is his wonderful faculty of minute observation ! An elephant's hind legs are as remarkable or as the Scotch says, as "kenspeckle," a feature of him as his trunk, and one would have fancied that by this time every Englishman knew that there is nothing so like the figure of a "Jolly Jack Tar" walking ahead of you as the hind view of an elephant on the march. But, as I have said, it is a respectable mistake, and particularly acceptable at this moment as proving that, after all, General Baden-Powell is not superhuman but in spite of his great natural abilities just another Englishman. His friends, including some of his family, will be wisely advised to take the hint. In another of the illustrated papers of last week are given the portraits of General Baden-Powell's father, mother, sister, and brothers, with the exception of the half-brother, Baden Henry Baden-Powell, the ex-Judge of the Punjab Chief Court and an authority on land tenures. One of these brothers was the late Sir George Baden-Powell who sat for some time as one of the Conservative members for Liverpool, after having, it is said, had some thoughts of standing on the Liberal interest. He was a good average member but nothing more, and it is perfectly ridiculous to describe him, as he is described in the paper referred to, as a "statesman." A dozen years ago, one was accustomed to see in all sorts of papers nearly as many paragraphs about Sir George Baden-Powell as have lately appeared about his more distinguished military brother. If a Colonial Governorship became vacant, we were told that, according to reports in well-informed quarters, it was to be offered to Sir George Baden-Powell. An Under-Secretary of State was wanted for the Foreign Office or the Colonial Office. Immediately paragraphs were scattered abroad mentioning Sir George Baden-Powell in connection with the coveted post. This became at last a terrible bore and the source of these innumerable puffs being suspected a timely protest was published in the editorial columns of the "Pall Mall Gazette." This had the desired effect, at any rate, for a time.

CABLE RATES AND THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Sir Edward Sassoon, M. P., and the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts are both to be congratulated on the success of the meeting held on Monday to consider the question of Imperial telegraphic communication. The audience was as numerous as it was representative ; the paper was in every respect admirable ; and the discussion exceptionally informing. When Sir Henry Fowler consented to the request of the Society that he should preside on the occasion his views on the subject had not, I believe, been declared. But he had not travelled very far in his very excellent speech before it was made clear that he was thoroughly on the side of Sir E. Sassoon and supported heartily the proposal for an independent inquiry. After the proceedings at the Society of Arts, it is absolutely certain that if the present Government do not consent to the appointment of a select committee, as demanded by Sir E. Sassoon and his friends, the next Liberal Government will do so ; and, even though the coming General Election results in the manner generally expected, the Liberals may be in power again sooner than many people suppose. However that may be I am inclined to think that Sir Edward Sassoon will get his committee if not this session at any rate next. In Monday's discussion, at John Street, the Indian point of view was capitally expressed by two quite fresh arrivals—Sir Patrick Playfair, the well-known Calcutta merchant, and Mr. C. E. Pitman, C. I. E., who has just retired from the Indian Telegraph Department, after many years of most useful work. The spokesman of the cable companies was the Hon. George Peel (son of the late Speaker of the House of Commons), but I cannot say that his speech was very convincing.

SIR JOHN JARDINE AS A PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

The decision of the Roxburghshire Liberal Association to invite Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., to be their candidate at the General Election—when it comes—was arrived at after hearing an exhaustive address from that gentleman. In the course of his remarks Sir John observed that thirty-three years of his life had been spent under the sun of India, but he had been a continual watcher of the Constitutional battles fought from time to time in the old country. He was not going to say one word in disparagement of the comrades he had left in India, knowing well, as he did, their devotion to duty, and the plucky way they stood by it in times of war, of famine, and of plague. But at the same time he would not like to commend India as a favourable soil for the growth and development of Liberal principles. The conditions, of course, were altogether different from a country where the people had votes, and he was very much afraid that the civil and military officials would be inclined to shake their heads in disapproval were they to peep into that meeting and hear the sentiments he intended to utter. To cut a long story short, he might say that his observation of despotic methods had confirmed his conviction in the truth of those Liberal principles learned by him at his father's knee. Sir John has from the first, been against the South African war, and in his address to the Roxburghshire Liberals on the 19th of May, he made no attempt to conceal his opinions. Nevertheless the resolution, requesting him to stand for the constituency was adopted absolutely unanimously, which must be considered a rather remarkable fact all things being considered. Can it be that the khaki feeling, notwithstanding the somewhat painful experiences in northern latitudes, of our Afrikander visitor, Mr. Cronwright Schreiner, is less intense there than it is South of the Tweed ? A good deal of Sir J. Jardine's speech was naturally directed to domestic reforms, respecting which he holds views that must be described as decidedly "progressive," and he was, I see, unable to resist the temptation of trying to make a little party capital out of some recent events not of a domestic character. For example, he strongly condemned as for the matter of that have done most men, whether they are Radicals, Liberals, Conservatives or unlabelled politicians the unfortunate action of the Government with regard to the Spion Kop depatches. On another matter, he said, he felt very strongly, for personal reasons. It was the famine in India, the worst that the country had ever experienced. A great part of the population were starving and dying, and it was worthy of note that in ordinary times these people made provision for their own poor, though without poor law and without poor rates. So that they really deserved help. He asked them to think what the condition of this country would be were there no rain for a whole year—no crops, stock dying for want of fodder, and prices rising. They had a fair indication of the state of affairs in India, and one would have thought in the circumstances that the Secretary of State would have promptly arranged for relief measures. His move, however, had been so very tardy as to suggest indifference, and that though they found the Viceroy thanking the kind people of America and Germany, and stating that every shilling sent out might have the effect of saving more lives than one. In ordinary circumstances Sir John would, undoubtedly, have a fair chance of recapturing Roxburghshire for the Liberals, but if the result of the recent contests in the Isle of Wight and in Manchester reflect the mind of the United Kingdom as a whole, I should not like to put my money upon him, although he will fight with characteristic determination and energy. The constituency was formerly considered a Liberal strong hold and until the Home Rule question split up the Party, the Conservatives were almost an insignificant minority. The Hon. A. R. Elliot, Editor of the "Edinburgh Review," was the sitting member when Mr. Gladstone tried, a generation too soon, to restore the legislative independence of the sister island. Mr. Elliot became, what was then called, a dissentient Liberal, but his dissent did not prevent his being re-elected in 1886. He, however, only defeated his opponent, a popular man, the tto.

Mark Napier (son of the late Lord Napier of Ettrick and junior counsel for Araby Pasha) by 428 votes, and in 1892 the tables were completely turned, Mr. Napier winning by 158. At the last General Election the position was again reversed, a Conservative in the person of Lord Dalkeith, heir to the locally influential dukedom of Buccleuch, beating Mr. Napier by 561. Sir John Jardine's sedate and academic manner, if I may so style it, is very unlike the breezy quarter-deck ways of Mr. Napier, but the two men show the same tenacity in adhering to the political views of a life-time through good report and evil report.

THE BOMBAY MANGO IN LONDON.

This year, for the first time I believe, real Bombay mangoes, and not Australian or West Indian, have appeared in the fruit-shops of the Metropolis, or rather, to be quite accurate, in the windows of the Bond Street fruiterers, Messrs. George Adam and Co.; and they are selling at five shillings each. It was two or three years ago that Sir George Birdwood made an effort to provide for the regular commercial importation of mangoes from Bombay to London, but so far as India was concerned the effort proved abortive and was followed up, as I reported at the time, only in the West Indies and in Australia. But these Australian and West Indian mangoes are very different from those of Bombay and I am very glad to hear, therefore, that owing to Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata's presence in this country, during next August and September, a serious attempt will be made to organise the regular weekly importation of mangoes from the Western Presidency on a calculated retail price in London of eightpence each or at most one shilling. There is, I understand, no doubt, that at eightpence or even one shilling, a highly remunerative trade could be established in this most exquisite of fruits. It will be a great thing if the cultivation of mangoes can be widely extended in Western India, and I hear that Sir George Birdwood is sanguine of greatly reducing the size of the stone if not of eliminating it, as under long and patient cultivation has been done with the horny seeds of the plantain. At a preliminary conference, the other day, with one of the largest English fruit growers, he recommended always planting mangoes in single north and south lines and heavily manuring in soil of the deepest possible staple and good drainage. I will let you know more of this project as it matures and as occasion offers.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Prince of Wales has, in some previous years, graced with his presence the annual Bengal Cavalry Dinner. This year the dinner took place on Tuesday at the Cecil, but his Royal Highness does not seem to have been present, although, apparently on authority, it had been announced, both before and on the day of the gathering, that he would attend. On the same evening, the Rifle Brigade held their annual banquet under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught at the Metropole, and I see from the Court circular that his Royal Highness was amongst those who dined with the Prince Consort's Own.

The Border borough of Hawick, famous for its manufactories of tweed cloths and hosiery, has no special connection with India, but in spite of calls for the War Funds and many domestic purposes its contribution to the Famine Fund already amounts to £200. So I understand the Provost of Hawick informed Sir John Jardine when the latter was in the town a few days on a visit to, what he hopes will, after the General Election, be his constituents.

OBITUARY.

Sir George Grove, who at one time was Secretary of the Society of Arts; then principal Administrator of the Crystal Palace Company, and more latterly Director of the Royal College of Music.

DISINFECTING PAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read of committees in certain wards of Calcutta proposing whitewashing and disinfection as a protection against the spread of plague, I venture to draw the attention of such committees, and of the public in general to another mode of protection that has the very great advantage of being lasting and clean. The effects of whitewashing and disinfection, as is well known, are of a very short duration. At one of our leading chemists and druggists I was recommended to give a trial to Grun and Co.'s patent porcelain paint. I had the walls and ceilings of my house painted with this remarkable paint which you can wash at will like real porcelain. After this I am confident that germs or microbes cannot possibly find shelter in the walls anymore. The protection is indeed effective and lasting, to say nothing of the cleanliness and beauty of the walls. I may add that in the lower part of my house the walls were first waterproofed by the application on the masonry of Grun & Co.'s petrifyer, and that I now feel absolutely damp and microbe proof. Trusting your readers will take the hint given exclusively pro bono publico.—Yours, &c.,

S. O. MOSES,
L.R.C.P., E.L.F.P.S.G.

6, Wood Street, Calcutta, June 12.

THE NICHOLSON'S NEK DISASTER.

THE military writer in the *Westminster Gazette* says:—

I have just been reading Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's book on the Natal Campaign, published by Messrs. Longmans, under the title of "London to Ladysmith *via* Pretoria," and have been very much interested. There is one passage in particular to which I should like to draw attention. He is writing with reference to the disaster at Nicholson's Nek in the opening days of the siege of Ladysmith. "I earnestly trust that in justice to gallant officers and soldiers who have languished these weary months in Pretoria, there will be a strict inquiry into the circumstances under which they became prisoners of war. I have no doubt we shall be told that it is a foolish thing to wash dirty linen in public; but much better wash it in public than wear it foul." With the above I, and I should imagine almost everyone else, agree absolutely; consequently I am all the more shocked at the rumour which has reached me from a well-informed source that a hole-and-corner inquiry into the circumstances attending the hoisting of the white flag at Nicholson's Neck has already been held, an inquiry from which all the principal witnesses were necessarily absent. If this can be believed, and I believe it myself, I think it is one of the most ill-judged acts—I use a studiously mild expression—which have been committed or permitted by the executive in the course of a campaign singularly fertile in acts of folly. So far as I can gather there was only one witness of the disaster present at the inquiry, and it is on the evidence of this one witness that the court has reported. The nature of the report is kept secret, thus doing serious injustice to Col. Carlton and the other officers of the captured force, who are entitled to have their military characters openly cleared in the light of day. I hope that this matter will be taken up by someone with sufficient influence to get at the facts, and that the public will insist on nothing less than a full and public inquiry at the termination of the war into the circumstances attending the surrender, when the evidence of all the officers concerned will be available.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

DOWN to last night the India Famine Fund amounted to £262,900. The Lord Mayor has made a further remittance of £10,000 to the Viceroy of India for the relief of the sufferers.

Lancashire has already sent £85,000 to the Indian Famine Fund, and contemplates sending a further £12,000 in a few days. Scotland has collected about £60,000, and has been remitting practically as received, so that fully £140,000 has been remitted from Lancashire and Scotland.

Mr. Richard J. Allen, of Manchester, joint honorary secretary of the Mercantile and Industrial Committee, has received a letter from Mr. G. W. E. Loder, M. P., in which the writer says:—

I am desired by Lord George Hamilton to express the satisfaction which he and the members of his Council feel at the result of the efforts of the Lancashire Mercantile and Industrial Committee on behalf of the sufferers by famine in India. The amount collected is especially gratifying in view of the numerous demands which have recently been made on the generosity of the public in other directions. His lordship feels sure that the example of Lancashire will be highly appreciated in India, and cannot fail to stimulate further efforts at home.

A public meeting of citizens was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on May 25 (the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Pile, presiding), in aid of the movement for the relief of the famine in India. The meeting was addressed by the Archbishop of Dublin, the recorder of Dublin, the High Sheriff, the president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and the president of the College of Physicians of Ireland. A sum of £700 was subscribed, including £100 by Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE NEW LOAN.

Now that the Government have given notice that they will shortly carry out their previously declared intention of borrowing three crores of rupees, bearing interest at 3 1-2 per cent in India, it may be of interest to enter upon a brief review of the considerations that are likely to have some influence with the money market in deciding the probable success or failure of the new issue. First let us consider the existing conditions that are favourable to a successful flotation. Money in the Calcutta market is apparently in abundant supply at 3 per cent with no borrowers at this rate, and in the London market discounts are quoted from 2 3-4 to 3 per cent. This fact together with the remarkable steadiness in exchange at 1s. 4d. ought to have some effect on the home investor; but for reasons which we shall deduce later on we are of opinion that the amount likely to be tendered for, on home account, will not be large. The present low level of 3 1-2 per cent securities at Rs. 95-10 is another strong factor in favour of success at a price; and there may also be mentioned the increased Cash Balances, amounting to 91 lakhs, of the three Presidency Banks at the end of May last compared with the same period in 1899.

Now if we take into consideration the influences adverse, we almost fear our inferences will be of too gloomy a nature. Let us begin with the position of three Presidency Banks, who may rightly be styled the three principal Government underwriters. Their respective holdings in Government securities in lakhs at the end of May 1899 and this year are as follows:—

	1899 Lakhs.	1900 Lakhs.	Increase or decrease in lakhs.
Bank of Bengal	97·46	50·83	−46·63
Bank of Bombay.........	104·63	71·86	−32·77
Bank of Madras	57·43	70·03	+12·60

The above results are extremely instructive, showing as they do a decrease of about 80 lakhs or 40 per cent in the holdings of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay within the year and an increase of 12 1-2 lakhs in that of the Bank of Madras. The reason for this unloading on the part of the two chief Presidency Banks is no doubt due to the lesson they experienced in 1897 when they found that it was impossible to secure advances from the Government of India even on the hypothecation of Government securities, and they evidently now prefer having their money invested with the public at higher rates, and withdrawable at their pleasure without any loss. The following figures taken for the same period will bear out this conclusion:—

Total amount of loans, cash credit, and bills discounted in lakhs of rupees.

	1899.	1900.	Increase or decrease.
Bank of Bengal	550·79	584·81	+34·05
Bank of Bombay.....	319·87	425·44	+75·57
Bank of Madras	18[illegible]·38	186·27	+ 3·89

The deductions to be drawn from the above two statements clearly point to the fact that the policy of the Presidency Banks, especially in the case of the two large institutions, is for leaving Government paper alone. For if they had wished to have increased their holdings they could have done so at very remunerative rates last October when 3 1-2 per cent. securities fell as low as Rs. 92. In the case of the Bank of Madras we can fairly consider that institution "full up" with a holding of 70 lakhs against its capital of 60 lakhs and its reserve of the 24 lakhs. Why the Directors of this Bank have not followed the policy of their confreres in Calcutta and Bombay is a little puzzling, but their refusal might be due to the Bank's holding in paper standing above the market rates current in the past year, which would also account for their anxiety to induce the Government of India to guarantee the payment of interest in Government securities at a fixed exchange of 1s. 4*d*.

With the Presidency Banks out of the way let us study the present general conditions of the country. It is a well-known fact that this year's severe famine has practically exhausted the financial resources of the principal Native States, and in some cases these are indebted to Government for advances made on account of famine to the extent in the aggregate of about a crore and a half. Those which are not in debt are probably not in a position to tender for the new loan, and hence here too is an important avenue closed against the Government. With the Native Rulers in this condition it cannot be a matter of surprise if the agriculturists are in a worse plight. The Government of India have generously granted them assistance to the extent of a crore of rupees, fifty per cent of which at the option of the Local Governments can be given away as a gift, but this sum cannot in any way be sufficient to enable them to purchase cattle and seed for their fields. They are bound to apply elsewhere for further assistance, and the only sources open to them are the zemindar and the bunniah. The former, owing to the severe loss of crop, cannot be in a very affluent position, so the bunniah (including under that term the Marwari Shroff and Chetty) is the only individual left, and the heavy demands that are likely to be made on him will not leave him with a superabundance of capital for investing purposes!

We must next discuss the near future, for on the failure or otherwise of the coming monsoon does the financial salvation of the Government depend. Tenders for the new loan have to be in by the 4th of July, and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India is of opinion that the rains will not have fully set in on the Bombay Coast before the fourth week in June. The margin between these two dates is not wide enough to allow one to come to any definite opinion as to the probability of a good monsoon, for a delay in the advance of the rain currents is not of such consequence as their continuance during August or September. Hence financiers and others interested can only be commended if they err on the side of caution. We do not wish to alarm any of our readers by saying this. A failure of the rains for the second season in succession and for the third season in five would constitute such a calamity as has never been recorded in the annals of the country; and there is manifestly no reason for supposing that what has never happened before should be about to happen now. But the stake that depends on the next three months' weather has grown to be so enormous that it is no wonder that as the time approaches the public should be nervous and full of anxiety even though knowing that the chances are in its favour.

Having disposed of the most important conditions ruling in this country that are against the new issue, let us discuss the probabilities of the home market and also the European political situation. An index which is always relied upon as showing the appreciation of Government securities in the London Market is the weekly statement published by the Public Debt Office showing the amount of Government Promissary Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London. We give below the figures for the end of May 1899 and 1900.

	Rs.
1899	21,35,57,531
1900	20,90,78,831

This decrease of 44 3-4 lakhs added to the decreased holdings of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay gives a total of nearly a crore and a quarter absorbed by India, during a period of the severest famine that has ever visited the country. The reason for the diminution in the holding of Government securities in London is inexplicable to a certain extent. The dearness of money at home, on the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, is probably the principal, but this cannot fully account for the shyness displayed by home investors to what is certainly a gilt-edged security.

The bugbear "Exchange" is perhaps more responsible than dear money, and India will certainly be deeply indebted to her late Finance Minister Mr. Clinton Dawkins if his influence can only get the large banks and financial houses in Europe to invest more in Government paper than they evidently do now. Another important matter that will probably weigh well with the home investor is the fact that a large amount of capital will be required for public works in South Africa and the further opening up of that country after the cessation of hostilities. The return to him will be in sterling, and possibly be higher than what he would get by an investment in rupee 3 1-2 per cents with the fluctuation in exchange, and the payment of English and Indian incometax. As regards the European political situation, affairs in China cannot be said to be in a satisfactory state, and any day we may see a flare up there, necessitating our being dragged in for the protection of our large interests in that quarter.

We have now surveyed the important conditions both for and against an investment in the new issue, and we are afraid it must be admitted that the "cons" hold the field rather easily; but as the unexpected very often happens when one discusses a probable rise or fall in the value of Government securities, it may be that the public after all will take a more sanguine view of the situation.—*Pioneer*.

"TRUTH" tells the following sad story in connection with the liquidation of the Agra Bank, whereby a great hardship has been inflicted upon one of the old employees, Mr. A. J. Verini. On his retirement in 1892, after the long period of forty-two years' service, the directors granted this gentleman a pension of £300 a year, which he naturally expected to enjoy for the remainder of his life. When the Bank recently got into difficulties, however, the directors stopped the pension, explaining that it was only payable during their pleasure. This treatment of an old and faithful servant did not commend itself to some of the shareholders, and at their last meeting it was proposed that the liquidator should purchase for Mr. Verini an annuity of £150 a year. The proposal was carried on a show of hands, but the directors then demanded a poll and defeated the motion with the proxies they held. In consequence of this harsh and ungenerous conduct of the directors Mr. Verini has been cast adrift, and a committee is now being organised to appeal to the shareholders individually on his behalf.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MONEY-SWEATING ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, May 28, Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that numbers of money-sweating establishments have lately been set up in various parts of India for the purpose of sweating the gold coin now in circulation there, with the result that shopkeepers in Calcutta and elsewhere do not take sovereigns freely, and in many cases find it necessary to keep scales to test the weight of sovereigns which have only been in circulation for a few weeks; and, whether the sovereigns which the Government of India are now issuing at post offices in payment of money orders, at the rate of one sovereign for 15 rs., are already often deficient in weight, through having undergone the operation of sweating, with the result that hardship is caused to the poor and ignorant classes who are compelled to take sovereigns instead of rupees; and, if so, what steps the Government of India propose to take to suppress these money-sweating establishments.

Lord G. Hamilton said he had been in communication with the Government of India on the subject, and found that they had no information to the effect suggested. As there was at present very little gold in circulation in India it was not likely that the sweating would cause much hardship to the poor and ignorant. The Government of India would not lose sight of the possibility of such pratices, and they had already had the subject under consideration.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

Mr. Maclean asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Having regard to the fact that the French Government in February last adopted a new import tariff which imposes increased duties on, among other articles, coffee, pepper, species, and tea, which may tend to hamper Indian trade with France, if he can state whether it has been imposed by France in retaliation for the countervailing duties levied by India on French beetroot sugar.

Mr. Brodrick: Her Majesty's Government have no reason to suppose that the new French import tariff on the articles referred to has been adopted in retaliation for the countervailing duties on sugar in India. I may add that the amount of sugar sent from France to India is inconsiderable.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA STOCK.

Mr. Lloyd Morgan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the amount of Great Indian Peninsula Five per Cent. Guaranteed Stock held by the trustees of the sinking fund of the D annuities on April 1, 1899, January 1, 1900, and May 1, 1900, respectively.

Lord G. Hamilton: The only information I have on this subject is contained in the half-yearly returns published in the "London Gazette," from which I find that on January 25, 1899, the funds invested in respect of the annuities, class D, of the East Indian Railway included 3,544*l*. 9s. 6d., of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Five per Cent. Capital Stock. In the subsequent returns there is no mention of such stock.

THE INDIAN FAMINE

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state when he will be able to lay upon the table papers showing the spread of the famine in India during the last six months, and the steps taken to relieve the distress.

Lord G. Hamilton: The papers will be laid on the table at once; but they are voluminous.

Mr. Maclean called attention to the famine in India and asked the Government to say plainly to the House and country what they intended to do in regard to the relief of the famine. His reason for asking this was because the famine was incomparably the worst that had befallen India within his recollection. By its intensity and widespread character it had outgrown the capacity of the Government of India to deal with it. Owing to the want of fodder cattle had died in millions, and it would take many years to replace them. It was supposed that, at all events, the Government might be relied on to prevent the destruction of human life, but that hope was not well founded. There had been a serious loss of life. By the last mail he found in the Bombay newspapers a letter by a gentleman who signed his own name, describing a visit to one of the so-called famine relief camps, which were nothing but human shambles where people were tortured slowly to death by starvation. Cholera had attacked the famine camps and had made sad ravages; and the last confession from the Government of India was to the effect that the people on famine relief works had been reduced in numbers because a large proportion of these people had fled on account of the cholera raging in their midst. Those people had gone away without any means of subsistence or the prospect of help; and the Government had not told the House where the people had gone to. The picture given of the state of India at the present moment was one that revolted the sense of humanity of every one. The Government of India had not the capacity in any way to deal with a famine of this kind. The high officials were men of great intelligence and a keen sense of honour, but necessarily a great deal of the work was left to subordinate officials, who performed it in a perfunctory way, and who had little sympathy with the people. What was the Government of India doing? At the head of affairs in India there was an active-minded and enterprising Viceroy who had given lavishly from his private purse to relieve the famine and who had striven to instill energy and resource among the officials. But he might have done something more; he might have done something to put a sense of hope in the hearts of the people, which would have contributed to make the management of the famine more easy for the officers of the Administration. He might have come down from the mountain heights of Simla and travelled throughout the land, seen the famine camps for himself, and watched the system of relief given. If the Viceroy had done so he would have endeared himself to the people of India, and would have been able to furnish a report to the Secretary of State which would have convinced even him that it was time for England to come to the rescue. It was time for England to do something in this matter. India had failed to accomplish the task committed to her, and England might now outstretch a helping hand to those patient people who lay down and died by the wayside without making a sign.

Lord G. Hamilton said that the hon. member had made a very remarkable speech. India had been visited by a terrible famine, the worst famine of the century. It had attacked areas which had not hitherto been affected by drought in the memory of man. It had affected a large area of the native States, and had taxed both their organisation and financial resources. He protested against the speech of his hon. friend. The hon. gentleman had selected one or two isolated scraps from newspapers in association with places, he did not know where, and he had given to the House the distress and the misery which might have been seen in those places as a specimen of the class of relief and the famine administration of the British Government. That was a gross libel on the British Government. Only yesterday he had received a report from America, where a great interest was shown in the sufferings of the Indian people. In America they were endeavouring to obtain funds from private individuals for the purpose of supplementing the action of the Government. (Hear, hear.) A great meeting was held in New York the other day by Indian missionaries who had visited the spots, and the substance of their report came very opportunely. They were devising a plan for raising a fund to relieve distress in India and to make a general appeal to the American people. Here was the substance of their appeal to the American people, taken from the *New York Times* of April 25:—

"It is right we should bear our witness that the British Government in India is doing all that any Government on earth could do to save the lives of its distressed subjects in relieving 5,500,000 of persons by direct Government aid. It is achieving a greater work of rescue than any Government has ever in the world's history undertaken before. With a skill derived from the carefully garnered experience of previous famine campaigns, with an unstinted expenditure of money and an heroic outlay of British energy and lives, it is doing all that an Administration can do. But, alongside of its efforts there is a vast area in which private munificence can effect what Governmental interference cannot usefully attempt, and there is here a call to very human heart the wide world over." (Cheers.)

Dr. Tanner: Can the noble lord tell us who subsidised this report? (Loud cries of "Order.")

The Speaker: If the hon. member makes these interruptions I shall have to call the attention of the House to them.

Mr. Maclean: I said nothing whatever against the Indian Government, and I frankly and gladly acknowledge that they are doing their utmost with the means and the staff at their command, but they ought to be supplimented by aid from England.

Lord G. Hamilton thought that his hon. friend went a little further, because he gave the House to understand that the famine camps were human shambles where persons were slowly tortured to death. Considering that there were 5,500,000 persons in this famine camps, it was obvious that this was a gross and an unpardonable exaggeration. The matter was really so serious that he asked the House to allow him to tell it what was the state of affairs. The great difficulty they had to contend with was that not only was the famine more intense in its operation, not only did it cover a larger area than any famine recorded in the present century, but it affected a large number of areas and districts where famine and drought had been unknown. In 1896-97, when they had no experience for 20 years of famine, he was nervous as to how far the machinery of the Indian Government would respond to the strain then thrown upon it. He was glad to say that on the whole it responded well, and the result of the exertions of the Indian Government was that, although there was a considerable loss of life, yet the effects of famine were averted more than in any previous struggle in which the Government had been engaged. The machinery was carefully supervised. A Commission was appointed; it went from district to district after the famine was over making suggestions and taking evidence as to how the famine administration Code could be improved and strengthened. When the famine broke out he had the satisfaction of having to apply to it machinery which two years before had stood a great stress. But in those districts where famine had never occurred before there had been very great difficulty in getting the people to come rapidly enough into the famine camps. There was a deplorable loss of life—166 died of inanition or of having arrived at the camp so emaciated and in such a deplorable condition that they could not stand the efforts made to revive them. The Government had lent officers to these Native States, as well as large sums of money. The advances which had been made to the Native States amounted to 63 lacs, and this was independent of a very large loan to be made to the State of Hyderabad amounting to 2 crores. Then the hon. gentlemen referred to the Bhils. Nothing could induce the people of that tribe to come into the famine camps. They would not submit to discipline and organisation, and, if they did come in, as soon as they obtained subsistence they went off again. Of course, such a terrible visitation as the present must hit a race of this kind very hard; and, no doubt, in spite of all that the Government could do, there would be a considerable mortality among them. As to the cholera, Lord Northcote and Lord Curzon had visited the stricken districts; and Lord Northcote had reported that the disease had broken out from unripe fruit, bad water, and the intense heat. As to the question of the sufficiency of the food allowance, he should take the opinion of men who had a lifelong experience of the Indian coolie even before that of Mr. Nash, straight forward and honest as he knew that gentlemen to be. Nothing had been more carefully inquired into than this matter of food. There was a minimum and a maximum, and the Government had been careful not to put the maximum above the level of the normal wage which could be earned in the district. If they did not take that precaution, they would have not only the people suffering from want but the entire native population on their hands. As to assistance to India from the Imperial Treasury, he had already declared that the whole financial resources and the whole administrative machinery of India should be devoted to combating this famine. He had said that if there were any lack of funds, or any temporary difficulties in the way of raising the funds, the Indian Government should receive assistance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the House must look at the other side of the question. The financial administration of India must, as far as possible, be made self-supporting. There was annual sum devoted to making provision against famine in India; and in India and here there was a strong tendency to push and increase the regular expenditure in all sorts of ways. Here the Chancellor of the Exchequer had the taxpayer behind him; but in India the Finance Minister had not that safeguard; and if his inducement to balance his income and expenditure were taken away, he was made powerless to resist demands for new expenditure. The House could accept it from him that at present the Indian Government had sufficient funds to meet this terrible calamity. On what ground, then, could a claim be made on the Imperial Exchequer? It was true that there were 6,000,000 of people now receiving famine relief, and that there was terrible suffering, and in some districts a rising mortality. But in the districts where famine had previously prevailed, where there was knowledge of the system of relief, and where the people had come in freely and early, the rate of mortality was very little over that of normal years. Of course, no comparison could be drawn between ordinary pauperism and the distress caused by famine; but the 6,000,000 now receiving relief compared with the 300,000,000 in India was not so large a proportion as the normal number of persons receiving poor relief to the total population in this country. In such conditions how could the Imperial Exchequer be asked for assistance? An appeal had been made to the charitable and benevolent because there was a large amount of relief which could be discharged by private effort. Special food and clothing could be distributed, and a house to house visitation could be conducted by private effort in a way which would be quite beyond the scope of Government. As far as possible these two agencies should be combined; but he thought it would be a fatal mistake to attempt now, when there was no lack of funds at the disposal of the Indian Government, to get the House of Commons to contribute a large sum for the purpose, not of carrying out the Government's task, but of supplementing it by charitable operations. The danger was that by an Imperial grant the sources of charity would be dried up; and while the charge which was put on the Indian Government would remain, India would be deprived of that relief on which she could always depend now from charitable sources. He could assure the House that the Government were watching with the closest attention the progress of the famine. In the course of the next few days the normal rainfall might be expected to begin; and then in the next few weeks there would be a steady diminution of those now receiving relief in the famine camps. If it were found at any time that there was any difficulty in supplementing the numbers of officers, doctors, and nurses, the Government would not hesitate to draw to the utmost extent on the reserves available in this country; and, in the same way, if it were found that there was any lack of financial resources, he should not hesitate to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give the Indian Government the assistance which, as he had already inform the House, he was ready to give.

THE DERBY.

THE royal party at Epsom was a large one, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the King of Sweden, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, and also in the Club Stand the Duke of Portland, Earl Spencer, Mr. Henry Chaplin, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Earl of Kilmorey, Lord Rendlesham, the Marquess of Zetland, and others too numerous to mention. The weather was colder, and not so fine as on Tuesday, and at times a haze hung over the course, which made the light rather bad, but on the whole it was fine, and after all great heat is not very desirable at Epsom, where there is so much crowding everywhere.

Derby Stakes of 6,000 sovs, by subscription of 50 sovs each, h ft, or 5 sovs only if declared by the first Tuesday in January 1899; for three-year-olds; colts, 9 st; fillies, 8 st 9 lb; the nominator of the winner to receive 500 sovs, the owner of the second 300 sovs, and the owner of third 200 sovs out of the stakes. (About one mile and a half.) Three hundred and two subs, 102 of whom declared ft.

The Prince of Wales's b c Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon—Perdita II. (H. Jones) 1
Duke of Portland's b or br c Simon Dale, by St. Simon—Ismay (M. Cannon) 2
Mr James R. Keene's b c Disguise II., by Domino—Bonnie Gal (J. T. Sloan) 3

Frontignan, o. Bonarosa, o. Chevening, o. Most Excellent, o. First Principal o. Forfarshire, o. Sailor Lad, o. Sidus, o. Governor II., o. Democrat, o. Dewi Sant, o.

Betting at the start: 6 to 4 agst Diamond Jubilee, 100 to 30 agst Forfarshire, 8 to 1 agst Disguise II., 10 to 1 each agst Chevening and Bonarosa, 100 to 6 agst Simon Dale, 25 to 1 agst Sailor Lad, 33 to 1 agst Governor II., 40 to 1 agst Democrat, 50 to 1 agst Most Excellent, 66 to 1 each agst First Principal and Sidus, 100 to 1 agst Frontignan, 200 to 1 agst Dewi Sant.

Place Betting (1,2,3): 6 to 4 on Diamond Jubilee, even agst Forfarshire and Bonarosa, 5 to 4 agst Chevening, 6 to 4 agst Disguise II., 3 to 1 agst Simon Dale, 5 to 1 agst Sailor Lad, 6 to 1 agst Governor II., 10 to 1 each agst Democrat, Most Excellent, Sidus, and First Principal, 25 to 1 agst Frontignan, 33 to 1 agst Dewi Sant.

Frontignan and Diamond Jubilee were the first to emerge from the paddock, and they led the parade Most Excellent, First Principal, Disguise II., Democrat, Dewi Sant, Bonarosa, Sailor Lad, and Chevening, with Forfarshire and Simon Dale whipping in. The Prince of Wales's representatives also showed the way in the canter, followed by Forfarshire and Most Excellent and the public noted with relief that Diamond Jubilee was on his best behaviour. There was only one distinct break away, and the flag fell 14 minutes after time to an excellent start. Chevening was the smartest away, getting off in front of Forfarshire, Dewi Sant, Bonarosa, Sidus, Most Excellent, Democrat, Disguise, II., Sailor Lad, Diamond Jubilee, and Governor II., with Simon Dale, Frontignan, and First Principal the last three. After going a quarter of a mile, Dewi Sant was driven to the front, and made the running from Chevening, Forfarshire, Bonarosa, Sidus, Diamond Jubilee, Democrat, and Sailor Lad, Frontignan thus early being tailed off. At the mile post Chevening resumed the command, and was followed by Forfarshire, Diamond Jubilee, Bonarosa, Democrat, Sidus, Most Excellent, Governor II., and Simon Dale, with Dewi Sant dropping back, in company with Frontignan. Diamond Jubilee soon afterwards took second place in front of Forfarshire, Governor II., Bonarosa, Disguise II., and Simon Dale, but making the bend into the straight Disguise II. was sent to the front, and crossing over to the rails took up the running from Diamond Jubilee, Simon Dale, and Chevening, Forfarshire now being well beaten. A quarter of a mile from home Diamond Jubilee challenged and headed the American, and Simon Dale became third. The latter challenged at the distance, but Diamond Jubilee stayed on well, and won by half a length; a length away Disguise II. was third. Bonarosa was placed fourth by the judge, with Most Excellent 5th, Chevening 6th, Sailor Lad 7th, Forfarshire 8th, Governor II. 9th, First Principal 10th, Democrat 11th, Sidus 12th, Frontignan next, and Dewi Sant last. Time, 2 m. 42 s., which ties with Persimmon's record.

The scene which took place immediately the horses had passed the post baffles description, a correspondent says. The cheering was renewed again and again, and though it was not, perhaps, so long continued as when the Prince won his first Derby with Persimmon, it was just as hearty. His Royal Highness led his horse in.

The Prix du Jockey Club (French Derby) was decided at Chantilly on May 27, Baron Roger's La Moriniere winning by a length and a half from M. Ephrussi's Codomac, who defeated M. J. de Bremond's Ivoire by a head for second place. The winner's starting price was seven to one.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25 (*Reuter*).—Much comment has been excited in diplomatic circles here by the fact that the Emperor and Empress invited the British Ambassador and the Staff of the Embassy to dinner on the Queen's birthday. Hitherto the Czar, following the example of his predecessors, has invited the Austrian and German Ambassadors to dinner on the occasion of the birthday of their respective Sovereigns, but his Majesty has never before extended this courtesy to the British diplomatic representative. The innovation is, therefore, the subject of general remark, and is regarded as peculiarly significant in view of the present political situation.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The "Standard" correspondent at Paris wrote last Friday:—

Last night, while still unacquainted with the question put to the Government in the British Parliament, I had a short conversation concerning Morocco with a high official of the French Foreign Ministry, who certainly expressed the views of M. Delcasse on that subject. He said, in substance, that by her occupation of the Tuat, France has, in the first instance, thought to avenge the Flatters Mission, which was traitorously murdered by the inhabitants of Igli in that region. The Flatters Mission was purely scientific and peaceful, but had not been respected by the bloodthirsty tribes. There was absolutely no doubt as to the right of France to punish the offenders, more especially as the territory now occupied by the French is incontestably beyond the frontier of Morocco, and within the regions allotted to French influence by Conventions with Great Britain. Another object of the occupation of those territories was the spread of civilisation. With this aim in view, France would seek to put down the slave trade still carried on by caravans from the desert to Morocco. It was expected that the action of the French would result in the legitimate trade of the desert gradually finding its way back by its former channels to Algeria.

Before the annexation of Algeria to France, the caravans from Timbuctoo and the Desert reached Algiers via Igli and Ain Sefra. The cordon of French troops on the south would, I was assured, not only prevent slaves being imported into that country from the Desert, but would at the same time, hinder the Moorish tribes from supplying arms and ammunition to the populations over whom France has just extended her rule. As for the possibility of a conflict between the French troops and the Moors, it must be remembered that the authority of the Sultan of Morocco is non-existent, or at least extremely weak, over the nomadic tribes inhabiting the southern portion of his empire. If any of those wandering tribes should cross the frontier and attack the French, they would certainly be repelled; but my informant did not believe that any such attack would be made at the instigation of, or with the approval of, the Sultan's Government. In any case, France has no quarrel with Morocco, and does not wish to disturb the status quo existing there.

Berlin, May 27.—The "National Zeitung" says that the French occupation of the Tuat oasis and the completion of the Sahara Railway to Timbuctoo do not touch German interests. "The question would be different" adds the journal, "were one Power to assume a protectorate over Morocco and transform the diplomatic game of chess there into a struggle for mastery."

The "Standard" correspondent at Paris telegraphs on Tuesday:—

If the assertions of the organs of the Press of the Nationalist coalition were to be believed, the operations of the French in the Tuat would be on the point of leading to a European war. Though it would, as I have previously stated, be wrong to close one's eyes to the possibility of international complications arising from an attack made on the French troops by the subjects of the Sultan of Morocco, or by his army, "Whist," writing in the "Figaro" to-day, confirms all I have said about the desire of the French Government to avoid wounding the susceptibilities of any of the Powers. He points out that, in occupying the Tuat, the French Government does not modify the "status quo" in Morocco, and he is at great pains to show that the Moorish Government cannot pretend to have established its authority in that region. Indeed, all its efforts to extend its authority there were, according to "Whist," so many acts of usurpation committed against the evident and incontestable rights of France.

The writer then relates the history of the action of France in that region, and declares that the occupation of the Tuat was contemplated by M. de Freycinet in 1890. Since then the successive Governors of Algeria have all urged Ministers to realise the annexation to the Colony of the Oasis of Tuat, Gurara, and Tidikelt, which had become the refuge for rebellious or criminal Arabs, and the centre of agitation against the French Dominion. The writer then shows that, especially in 1892, a French expedition to the Tuat might have raised most serious diplomatic complications. It would have been opposed strongly by Spain, and at that time M. Crispi in Italy was seeking an opportunity to thwart France. The Cabinets of Spain and Italy succeeded in interesting the Governments of Berlin and Vienna in the question; but "Whist" has pleasure in calling attention to the friendliness of England on that occasion. The British Cabinet was requested to lend itself to a collective intervention, and to definitively set aside the pretentions of the French in Tuat. Lord Salisbury declined those overtures, declaring that if the Sultan of Morocco had any complaints to make against France, he must apply to France to obtain reparation. The affair then terminated by a diplomatic conversation between the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Souhart, the French Charge d'Affaires at Tangier.

From that time the French resolved not to allow the Tuat Question to assume an international character, and to treat it simply as an affair of Algerian police. By doing so on the present occasion "Whist" notes that the occupation of those regions has not given rise to the protest of any of the European Powers, and that, on the contrary, the reply of Mr. Brodrick to a question put to him in the British Parliament was very friendly and irreproachable. The French Government has no intention to disturb the "status quo" in Morocco, and "Whist" remarks with considerable satisfaction that "Lord Salisbury has, therefore, till now not swerved from the moderate and equitable policy adopted by him in 1892, leaving us our complete liberty of action.

May 29.—News has reached Tangier, a "Daily Mail" telegram says, that 4,000 Moorish cavalry have left Fez for the Oasis of Tafilet to resist the French advance; and at the same time, a telegram published in Paris states that it is rumoured at Oran that four torpedo-boats have received orders to leave to-morrow for Tangier, with provisions and munitions of war, although the French Government repudiate the idea that they have any designs on Morocco. The "Leader" correspondent at Marrakish telegraphs that the Sultan has despatched messengers in all directions, and to Tarfilet in particular 50 mounted men, with urgent warning to those in authority to prevent any hostilities. The Government is perfectly alive to the fact that an outbreak proceeding from Tafilet would inevitably result in the French acquiring further territory. The Sultan and his advisers are anxious to avoid any pretext being furnished to the French for acts of aggression.

In spite of the fears expressed by a number of European residents, a "Morning Post" telegram from Madrid states the country appears to be fairly quiet, with the exception of the districts round Tafilet. In addition to selecting a new Grand Vizier the Sultan has appointed new Ministers of War and of the Interior, and has resolved to retain the control of public affairs in his own hands. The Sultan has also taken a new step in another direction. He frequently leaves his palace and rides through the streets, receiving from the people a most enthusiastic welcome.

Reuter's agent at Tangier telegraphs that intelligence has been received from Fez that the Moors are greatly excited, and that the shereefs are preaching a holy war against the French.

THE POSITION IN TURKEY.

The correspondent of the Standard telegraphs from Constantinople (May 29):—

Two learned Ulemas belonging to the religious fraternity known as the Sun of Islam were yesterday arrested and deported immediately to a steamer, where they were relegated to the hold. This society recently held simultaneous meetings of its members here, in Egypt, and in Paris, and the movements of its members are being closely watched.

Private letters from Egypt inform me that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha left for Kissingen, after sending in his resignation of the position of Imperial Commissary, stating that it is his intention henceforth to live in Egypt as a private individual.

It is also said that the Khedive's Secretary, Shukri Bey, has been dismissed for having opposed in an unseemly manner the Khedive's project of visiting England, and attempted to justify himself by the production of letters from a Constantinople high functionary instructing him to do so.

RUSSIA AND THE ARMENIANS.

Constantinople May 29 (Reuter).—The Russian Note of the 21st inst. declared that if Turkey did not put a stop to the present vexatious measures against the Armenians, Russia would be obliged to intervene herself and put an end to the existing situation.

Such strong language has not been adopted by Russia for a considerable period. The last occasion that anything approaching a similar threat was used was last year, at the time of the Kurdish raids from the direction of Bayazid into Russian territory.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAR EAST.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

THE following telegrams are published:—

Pekin, May 25.—The Legations have been informed by the Tien-tsin Consuls that the Viceroy's soldiers sent to suppress the "Boxers" came into conflict with them near Pao-ting-fu, and that 70 soldiers were killed. The news purports to be official, but, coming as it does from purely Chinese sources, requires confirmation.

The Government is making some attempt to check the movement in Pekin, and the streets are quiet, but in the country the terrorising of native Christians continues, and many refugees, both Protestant and Catholic are fleeing to Pekin for protection.

May 27.—The official report of an armed conflict between Chinese soldiers and "Boxers" near Pao-ting-fu in which 70 soldiers were killed is largely fictitious. Investigation shows that, as a matter of fact, one officer, detached from his escort was killed by the "Boxers," probably in retaliation for his extortion, but that no soldiers were killed.

The Diplomatic Body is dissatisfied with the way in which the Government measures are enforced, and is insisting on more vigorous action.

Pekin, May 25 "Reuter".—Li Hung Chang has been confirmed in his appointment as Viceroy of Canton, and Tan-Chun-Lin, the ex-Viceroy, has been ordered to remain at Pekin to await employment. Tan-Chun-Lin is an official of the ultra-Conservative type, animated especially by anti-British sentiment. His employment in any position in the central Government will certainly tend to make the relations between China and the foreign Powers even more difficult than at present.

Pekin, May 27 "Reuter".—A meeting of the Diplomatic Body was held yesterday, at which it was decided to ask the Tsung-li-Yamen to define explicitly the measures which the Government intended to take in dealing with the Boxer movement.

Pekin, May 28 "Times"—There is much excitement in Pekin, and alarming reports reach us of the destruction of railway property between Pekin and Pao-ting-fu by "Boxers."

Refugees in large numbers are arriving in Pekin.

All the Legations regard the position as one of increasing gravity.

Tien-Tsin, May 28 (Reuter).—Last night the "Boxers" burned Liu-i-ho station on the Lu-han (Pekin-Han-kau) Railway, situated 29 miles from Pekin and 24 from Feng-tai. They also wrecked the track, destroyed a number of cars, and murdered several Chinese employes. The Belgian engineers are safe at Feng-tai.

The "Boxers" are reported to be marching on Pekin.

Later.—The rebellion among the "Boxers" is increasing. The British and Belgian residents have evacuated Feng-tai and the "Boxers" are expected to reach it to-day.

A relief train is bringing refugees to Tien-tsin. Trains between Pekin and Tien-tsin ceased running after 12 o'clock to-day.

The American cruiser Newark and a French war vessel have arrived at Taku.

Pekin, May 29 (*Times*).—Owing to the spread of the "Boxers," insurrection and the dangerous excitement prevailing in Pekin the Legations have notified the Tsung-li-Yamen that the foreign guards have been summoned and will arrive immediately. The decision is well advised, and the opinion is widespread that the Powers should compel China to defray the cost of a measure which the apathy of the Government necessitates.

No injury has been done to the permanent way of the line between Pekin and Tien-tsin, and the usual trains are running, but the railway station and workshops at Feng-tai, eight miles from Pekin, have been partially burned, and it is probable that the damage will amount to 10,000*l*. Much damage has also been done to the Pao-ting-fu Railway.

All the French engineers and their families are reported safe.

Tien-tsin, May 28 (*Reuter*).—It is reported that the retreat of several Belgians, with their families, has been cut off at Chang-hsin-tien, 10 kilometres from Feng-tai, and that they are now defending themselves on a hill, close by.

The "Boxers" are burning Feng-tai, and doubts are entertained as to the safety of the Belgians.

There is only a British guard of 25 men, with volunteers, to protect Tien-tsin. Several missionaries have been cut off at Pao-ting-fu.

May 29.—Two hundred Chinese soldiers have cleared the railway between here and Pekin, and the ordinary train service between Tien-tsin and Pekin was resumed at noon. There is no news of the Belgian engineers on the Lu-han line. Otherwise things are quieter.

A detachment of 30 Japanese, sent up from the Japanese gunboat Atago, arrived here to-day.

The d'Entrecasteaux, the French flagship, and the French gunboat Surprise have left Taku.

An armed rescue party, consisting of Frenchmen and Germans, whose names are Blase, Delgard, Marsay, Goldsmith, Houillon, Mahe, Vosy, Bourbon Bertram, Bielfeld, Ruffio, Michels, Cloison, and Geerts, left here at half-past four to-day to try and rescue the besieged Belgians at Chang-hsin-tien. The Viceroy allowed them to travel by railway to Feng-tai, where Chinese protection ends, and this concession was only made under strong pressure from the French Consul.

One hundred marines from the United States warship Newark are expected to be at Tiens-sin at 11 to-night.

Tien-tsin, May 30 (Reuter).—Detachments of British, United States, Japanese, German, Italian, French, and Russian troops numbering 100 each, have been ordered to Pekin, to guard their respective Legations, but the Viceroy declines to allow them to proceed from here to Pekin by the railway without authority from the Tsung-li-Yamen.

Later.—The following men-of-war arrived here today:—Russian: Gremiastchy, Dmitri, Donskoi, Sissoi Veliky, Gaidamak, Vsadnik, and two torpedo boats. French: The cruiser Descartes. British: First-class cruiser Orlando, and the sloop Algerine. Italian: The cruiser Elba. All are landing Marines or Bluejackets.

Shanghai, May 30 (Dalziel).—The railway from Pekin to Tien-tsin is now restored.

Her Majesty's steamships Orlando and Algerine are lending 100 men at Taku, where the French, Russian, and Japanese guards have already disembarked.

The "Boxers" apparently have no arms, except what are obtained from the soldiery, many of whom openly go over to the rebels.

Later.—The Chinese Government issued and edict yesterday forbidding the "Boxers" organisation under a penalty of death. The edict is couched in equivocal terms, and has been promulgated really more as an excuse for the movement than in condemnation of the organisation itself, which, it is pointed out, may yet cause the Government serious trouble. The edict does not disapprove openly of the horrible campaign which is being waged against foreigners and native Christians except on account of the possible consequences.

The edict, which purports to have been signed by the Emperor, is regarded as being thoroughly dishonest.

It is reported that Junglu, the generalissimo of the Chinese Army, as well as many high Chinese Ministers, want to resign.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

Berlin, May, 30 ("Standard.")—I hear from a well-informed source that, although Germany has sent some sailors to support the French in rescuing the Belgians who were in difficulties in the neighbourhood of Pekin, and will land more Marines if the other Powers do so, the German Government does not regard the landing of small forces as the best means for suppressing the anti-European excitement in China. Nor does it seem to be any more in favour of a petty naval demonstrations off the Taku Forts, though it will certainly join the other Powers if they make such a demonstration. But, should it become necessary, Germany will advise the Powers to land large bodies of troops and Marines in China.

"TIMES" COMMENTS.

Referring to a letter it publishes from Professor Douglas, the "Times" says:—Professor Douglas, it will be seen, is rather sceptical about the character of the instructions given to the generals sent against the rebels. He suggests that the Empress and her advisers may be engaged in the congenial task of stopping the pot fom boiling by adding fresh fuel, and the account of the engagement between the troops and the "Boxers," given by our correspondent on Monday, is not calculated to extinguish his doubts, though, on the other hand, it is possible that the Empress and the Mandarins are frightened by the monster they have rashly raised. Whatever may be the facts as to the real relations between the authorities and these lawless bands, our duty is plain. We must follow the excellent example set us by the Americans, and lose no time in telling the Tsung-li-Yamen that unless they re-establish security for the life and property of our fellow-subjects in China without delay, we shall take strong measures on our part. Our Pekin correspondent's suggestion that the Chinese should be compelled to repay the Powers for providing their representatives with the protection, China is bound to provide is excellent. The despatch of a guard to Pekin might also be made the occasion of giving the Mandarins of the capital ocular proof of the efficiency and fidelity of our new Chinese regiment—qualities it so signally displayed in the recent disturbances got up against us at Wei-hai-wei. The "Boxers" in all probability would never have given serious trouble had we acted with firmness in our earlier controversies with Pekin. From a laudable desire to avoid intervention in the internal affairs of China, we have drawn a sharp distiction between these and her external relations, and we have endeavoured rigidly to confine ourselves to the latter. The endeavour has failed, because in Eastern countries like China the distinction is artificial and unreal. The two spheres cannot be separated as in more highly organised communities. There was a moment when it might have been possible for us to co-operate with certain elements of reform within the Empire. True to our principle, we allowed it to go by. We may now find ourselves face to face with the results of an internal reactionary movement which will force us to abandon the rule we imposed upon ourselves, and to intervene vigorously for the defence of the elementary rights of our citizens.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PRETORIA PREPARED TO SURRENDER.

ROBERTS AT JOHANNESBURG.

HARD FIGHTING OUTSIDE THE TOWN.

THE FREE STATE ANNEXED.

(Compiled from the mail papers May 26th to June 1st.)

THE news reached London on Wednesday night that the British troops were near to Pretoria, and that the capital of the Transvaal was prepared to surrender to Lord Robert. At the time we went to press, however, no official confirmation of these statements had been received.

Meanwhile Lord Roberts is outside Johannesburg, and was expected to make a ceremonious entry into the town yesterday.

The War Office yesterday published despatches received from Lord Roberts. The Commander-in-Chief, who was on Wednesday evening still at Germiston, reports that at the request of the commandant of the town he had agreed to defer his entry into Johannesburg for twenty-four hours. There was heavy fighting on Tuesday to the west of Johannesburg. Ian Hamilton's men, who were sent in support of French's cavalry, found the enemy well supplied with artillery posted in a strong position, some three miles south of the Rand. The Gordons and the City Imperial Volunteers behaved with the utmost gallantry, and despite an obstinate defence, the enemy were obliged to give way.

General Hamilton is now at Florida, ten miles west of Johannesburg, Gordon's cavalry occupies the heights to the north of the town, and Roberts holds the south-east. The fate of the town is thus sealed, even should the Boers offer further resistance. General French is pressing north towards Pretoria.

It is quite possible that it was the result of General Ian Hamilton's action on Tuesday which finally decided Mr. Kruger in his intention to flee.

A list of casualties issued yesterday by the War Office shows that on May 29 Lord Cecil Manners, war correspondent of the "Morning Post," was taken prisoner, together with Captain MacEwen, of the Cameron Highlanders.

The Free State has been formally annexed to the dominions of the Queen.

There is still a considerable force of Boers in the south-east of the Free State capable of giving our commanders a lot of trouble, as General Brabant has found. Two of his patrols have been cut off and over forty men taken prisoners.

PRETORIA READY TO SURRENDER.

FLIGHT OF MR. KRUGER.

Pretoria, May 30.—British officers are now at Johannesburg dictating terms of surrender. It is believed that a (? no) stand will be made. The British advance guard is half-way between Johannesburg and Pretoria. A force is also reported at Hatherly. All the forces have been dismissed from the forts round Pretoria. At a public meeting called by the burgomaster this morning a committee consisting of Judge Gregorowski, Nel Charles, Marais Loveday, Devilliers, Zeederberg, Bosch, Vanderbyl, F. Eloff, and F. Grobler was appointed to keep order. The President is now at Watervalboven.—Reuter.

The "Daily Mail" received on Wednesday, the following despatch from its special correspondent, the Earl of Rosslyn, who was a prisoner at Pretoria:—

Pretoria, Wednesday, May 30, 11-40 a.m.—Pretoria will be occupied in about two hour's time to-day, the 30th of May, without resistance. Everything is quiet but crowds are waiting expectantly in the Church-square for the arrival of the British. Fearing possible disturbances and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterval, Mr. Hay, the American Consul, and Mr. Leigh Wood, insisted upon 20 officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised. I was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet. I have just returned.

HARD FIGHTING NEAR JOHANNESBURG.

GALLANTRY OF THE GORDONS AND C.I.V.S.

The War Office has received the following despatches from Lord Roberts:—

Germiston, 4-50 p.m., May 30.—In answer to the flag of truce I sent to Johannesburg this morning. The Commandant came to see me. He begged me to defer entering the town for twenty-four hours, as there were many armed burghers still inside. I agreed to this, as I am most anxious to avoid the possibility of anything like a disturbance inside the town, and as bodies of the enemy are still holding hills in the immediate neighbourhood from which they will have to be clared off beforehand.

The brunt of the fighting yesterday fell on Ian Hamilton's column. I had sent him, as already mentioned, to work round to the west of Johannesburg in support of French's cavalry, which was directed to go to the north, near the road leading to Pretoria. I have not hard from French yet, but Hamilton, in a report which has just reached me, states that about one o'clock in the afternoon he found his way blocked by the enemy, strongly posted on some kopjes and ridges three miles south of the Rand. They had two heavy guns, several field guns, and pom-poms. Hamilton at once attacked. The right was led by the Gordons, who after capturing one extremity of the ridge, wheeled round, and worked along it until after dark, clearing it of the enemy, who fought most obstinately. The City Imperial Volunteers, who led on the other flank, would not be denied, but the chief share in the action, as in the casualties, fell to the Gordons, whose gallant advance excited the admiration of all. Hamilton is now at Florida, due west of Johannesburg, and French a few miles further to the north-east. Gordon's cavalry, mounted infantry, and the 7th Division are holding the heights north of the town. The 11th Division, with headquarters and heavy artillery, are to the south of Johannesburg. Hamilton speaks in high terms of praise of the manner in which Bruce Hamilton and Spens, of the Shropshire Light Infantry handled the men under Smith-Dorrien's direction.

Germiston, Wednesday, 9-30 a.m. (delayed by the censor).—Commandant Krause of Johannesburg came out to Lord Roberts and made formal surrender of the town this morning. He requested that actual delivery of possession should be delayed for twenty-four hours in order that he should have time to rid the town of a number of armed and undesirable persons. Lord Roberts consented. The Commander-in-Chief and his Staff will enter the town to-morrow. Generals Hamilton and French were engaged with the main body of the Boers to the west yesterday. While this fighting was proceeding General Pole-Carew with his division pushed on and reached Elandsfontein with practically no opposition. There he captured eight locomotives and much rolling-stock. Our plans took the Boers wholly by surprise.—Central News.

Germiston, May 30 (3-25 p.m.).—Although the British troops have not yet actually occupied Johannesburg the town is practically in our possession. General French is at Langlaagte, to the west of the place, and the Guards hold Elandsfontein and Germiston on the east. Lord Roberts will to-morrow make his ceremonial entry into Johannesburg. The mines are uninjured. Nine locomotive engines, a train laden with coal, and a great quantity of rolling-stock have fallen into our hands. Remnants of the Boer rear-guard remained behind and made a fight in the streets of Germiston, but they were easily cleared out by the Grenadier Guards. The enemy have gone to Pretoria. The railway between here and the Vaal is uninjured.—Reuter.

HEIDELBERG OCCUPIED BY BRITISH.

The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the "Daily News," telegraphing on Wednesday, said:— The Netherlands Railway employes, who have arrived here, are leaving for Europe. The Netherlands Railway is blocked by Boers and goods going to Lydenburg. President Kruger is reported to have gone north with the Executive, two of whom are wounded, one badly. The British occupy Heidelberg. The French attaches have arrived here and state that Pretoria cannot stand two days under the British guns. Pretoria is making strong attempts at getting away all the bar gold on hand. Telegraph communication is still open. The "Johannesburg Standard and Diggers' News" has stopped.

THE BOER RETREAT.

MANŒUVRED OUT OF A SPLENDID POSITION.

Rhenoster River, May 24.—Once again the Boers have taken up a magnificent position, and once again they have evacuated it without firing a shot. As soon as General French's movement became apparent the whole Boer army, although occupying a splendid position, fled incontinently without waiting for the advent of General Pole-Carew's and General Tucker's divisions advancing respectively from the east and west of the railway, along which they had marched in fine style.

The whole length of the line of defence exceeded eleven miles. A great number of gun emplacements have been blasted, and two six-inch Creusots commanded the country for a distance of seven miles. Before we advanced the Boers burnt patches of the grass, the ranges of which were carefully taken. An order was therefore passed along our line for the troops to avoid these black patches. The Free Staters were forced to accompany the Transvaalers in the retreat. President Steyn is stated to have represented to them that Lord Roberts's original proclamation had been rescinded, and that now all who surrendered would be sent to St. Helena. A construction train has arrived from Kroonstad, but it is expected that it will require a week to repair the line sufficiently for traffic to be resumed. General Louis Botha was in command here, but he is stated to have been recalled to Pretoria two days before our advance, leaving Commandant Lemmer in command. No evidence is yet available as to whether the Transvaalers are taking up a position on the Vaal. One of the most striking features of our advance has been the wonderful energy displayed by Lord Roberts. Every morning he is up before daybreak, and rides hard till the afternoon. Transport arrangements are admirable, both horses and men receiving full rations.—Reuter.

Mr. Prevost Battersby, the "Morning Post's" correspondent, describes the Boer camp at the Rhenoster River as an admirable position, easily defensible. The river has almost precipitous banks forty feet deep, which are entrenched on the southern side. Some of the pits bear the words "Irish Brigade" cut in sandstone. Some kopjes a thousand yards north command the entire position. There are excellent gun positions on each flank protecting the line of retreat. There are no superior positions south of the Vaal. It is this position which the Boers have evacuated without firing a shot. The rear-guard of the Boer retreat was composed of Russians, who destroyed the bridges as they went, and indulged freely in looting.

THE ADVANCE ON PRETORIA.

VAAL CROSSED ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The War Office on Saturday received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

The advanced portion of this force crossed the Vaal on the Queen's birthday near Parys.

EIGHTEEN MILES FROM JOHANNESBURG.

Klip River, Monday, 5.25 p.m.—We marched 20 miles to-day. Are now 18 miles from Johannesburg. The enemy had prepared several positions where they intended to oppose us. But they abandoned one after another as we neared them. We pressed them so hard that they only just had time to get their five guns into the train and leave this station as some of the West Australian Mounted Infantry dashed into it. French and Ian Hamilton's forces are apparently engaged with the enemy about 10 miles to our left, as firing has been heard since noon. The farmers near our line of advance are surrendering with their arms and horses. Rundle occupied Senekal on May 24. No report of what took place has reached me as yet.

Klip River, May 28.—The Boers, after preparing a good position near here, fled without making an attack. Their last train was nearly captured by the West Australians, under Colonel Pilkington. Prisoners state that the threat to blow up the mines on the Rand was only used to frighten away the inhabitants, and that the burghers had no intention of destroying the mines. Lord Roberts's force is within 15 miles of Johannesburg.—Reuter.

BOERS DEMORALISED.

A STATE OF PANIC IN PRETORIA.

Mr. H. J. Whigham, in an interesting telegram to the "Daily Mail," sent from Lourenco Marques on Monday, said that he had just returned from Pretoria which place he visited at some risk in disguise. The state of demoralisation in the Transvaal is remarkable (says Mr. Whigham). Panic and confusion prevail everywhere. Everyone is weary of the war and full of fear as to the coming of the British troops.

Operations were being carried on for encircling Pretoria with the telephone. Fourteen points in the line of defences were being connected up with the headquarters of the State Artillery, but this, apparently, was the only defensive measure adopted. There were no other visible preparations. President Kruger had all arrangements made for immediate flight, presumably to Holland. A special train has been provisioned, and is always ready with steam up. It waits some distance from Pretoria. Last Sunday the Government consigned to Holland thirty-six boxes of bullion, insured at £6,500 per box. The bullion was sent by the Netherlands Bank. Not much gold is likely to be found in the Treasury. The salaries of the officials and judges have not been paid at all, or paid only in National bank-notes, which will be worthless when Lord Roberts arrives. The seat of Government will be removed to Waterval Boven, a small station on the Delagoa Bay Railway line, and then, if necessary, to Lydenburg. Both Presidents Steyn and Kruger complain bitterly of Lord Roberts's unfair tactics in refusing to meet the Boers in the positions chosen by them, and in eternally turning them by a flank movement. Around Johannesburg a few trenches have been dug, but no other steps have been taken for the defence of the place. The railway line is blocked with refugees from the west and south-west, who are packed like sardines in tracks. The Government is now endeavouring to reassure the public by telling them that the British will not outrage and plunder them, but it is too late. Previous misstatements are bringing their reward. Food is very scarce and prices rule high. The proposal to release the British prisoners of war is due to this cause. The members of the Government and Volksraad express approval of the proposal, but President Kruger is violently opposed to it. President Kruger says he will entice the English to the Witwatersrand, where it will be Uitlanders' property which will suffer from the bombardment, and not to Pretoria, where the property belongs to the burghers. It is understood that Commandant Louis Botha desires that the command of Johannesburg should be given to General Lucas Meyer as a guarantee for the safety of property. There has been a decided change in public opinion, which has become quite English. The burghers on commando are now singing "God Save the Queen," and cannot be stopped. All are sick of warfare. In the towns rabid anti-Englishism is less rampant. People are thinking of their property. The party eager for surrender is now very influential, and includes the principal leaders at the front. The intelligent public feel that the game is up. False news has now no longer any effect. The Government has arranged to continue the agitation against the British occupation in the two Republics, on the Continent, in Great Britain, and in America. Great efforts are to be made in this direction, and no expense will be spared. I have excellent reasons for believing that the Bewaarplaatsen rights have been sold to a French indicate without the sanction of the Volksraad. The Government hopes by this means to bring about French intervention for the protection of French rights in the Witwatersrand and thus to cause England grave difficulties.

HUNTER'S ADVANCE.

MARCHING TOWARDS PRETORIA.

From the correspondents of the "Daily Mail" and "Express" we get news of another invasion of the Transvaal by General Hunter's division. The headquarters and most of the force reached Geysdorp yesterday, carying ten days' supplies. The troops (says the "Mails" correspondent) are advancing through a desolate country, where water is scarce and the nights are bitterly cold, but the transport is particularly well organised, considering the rapid marching and the scarcity of waggons; and these seasoned veterans are in the best of health and spirits. The railway is expected to be open to Mafeking in five days, when that place will be made the base of supplies for future operations. Scouts and natives report that the country is clear of the enemy for some miles around.

The "Express's" correspondent states that General Barton commanded the advanced troops, which consisted of Yeomen, Kimberley Light Horse, and the Middlesex Regiment. General Hart commanded the force in the rear. There was no opposition. The point of departure from the railway line was at Maribogo Pan. In making this advance General Hunter has left the railway line to his west. Geysdorp is forty-six miles north east of Vryburg, and sixty miles south-east of Lichtenburg, towards which town a Boer telegram, dated Monday, reported that a large British force was marching.

THE OCCUPATION OF VRYBURG.

SPLENDID MARCHING BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Vryburg, undated (via Warronton, May 27).—The flying column arrived in time to arrest some prominent rebels fleeing to the Transvaal. Quantities of arms have been surrendered by rebels, most of whom have been allowed to return to their farms until called upon. Colonel Rhodes has the Transvaal flag hoisted by Delarey last October when the Boer leader declared that it would never be taken down except over the dead bodies of the Afrikanders. The Fusilier Brigade, comprising English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh regiments, made remarkably good marching here. They covered 44 miles of rough road in 34 hours. There was only one watering-place on the way, and the men had to carry everything with them. They are still marching forward. The railway has been repaired for 40 miles to the north of Vryburg. A few refugees have returned. The first provisions arrived yesterday. The shopkeepers were serving eager customers all night.—Reuter.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S OPERATIONS.

OCCUPATION OF SENEKAL.

Koppieskraal, May 24 (via Winburg, May 27).—General Rundle has performed an excellent day's march, and he is now bivouacking fifteen miles south west of Senekal. Small parties of Boers continue to surrender. The enemy, 1,500 strong, with several pieces of artillery, are occupying positions on the Witteberg mountains, north-east of Senekal, and state their determination to fight. Rundle's immediate forward movements are interesting and important in so far as they are forcing the Boers to decide finally whether to fight or surrender. General Brabant occupies Ficksburg.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Senekal, May 25 (via Winburg, May 27).—General Rundle with his artillery and the Yeomanry (Wilts, Middlesex, and Leicesters, under Major Delbiac) have occupied Senekal, from which the enemy was dispersed by a few shells. A field-cornet and several other Boers were killed, while our casualties number eleven. The enemy is believed to be concentrating a force near Bethlehem.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

BOERS DRIVEN OFF.

Senekal, Sunday afternoon.—General Rundle's force advanced from Trommel towards Senekal, and arrived within six miles of the latter, early on Saturday morning. A party of forty Imperial Yeomanry, with Intelligence officers, in charge of Major Aston, were sent to reconnoitre the town, and shortly afterwards the flag of the United Republics was sent back with a representative citizen. General Rundle's main body then moved towards the town, and by midday had arrived within three miles. Volley-firing was heard on the outskirts, and General Rundle immediately extended his force, sending out mounted infantry on his flanks while the artillery covered the advance. A few shells sufficed to clear the intervening ridges commanding our line of advance, and as the column approached a few scattering shots greeted the infantry from the buildings on the outskirts of the town. A number of intimidatory shots in reply, however, were sufficient to send flying the Boers who had remained. The Yeomanry succeeded in resisting every effort of the Boers to regain possession of the place until the advent of the main column, before whose advance the enemy rapidly retired. General Rundle afterwards established his headquarters camp on a hill outside the town, leaving the Grenadier Guards in occupation under the command of Colonel Lloyd. The enemy, who fled north-east, are supposed to be the advanced guard of a force of three thousand Boers with five guns under Commandant De Wet, and are reported to be marauding 15 miles to the north-east. Our rapid advance had evidently entirely disarranged their plans.—Central News.

THE HAMPSHIRE YEOMANRY'S BRUSH WITH THE BOERS.

Senekal, Sunday (via Winburg, Monday).—The Hampshire Yeomanry yesterday reconnoitred the Boer position five miles to the east of Senekal. The enemy were well posted, and being in greatly superor force they endeavoured by a smart flanking movement to cut off the Yeomanry. This manœuvre, however, was quickly noticed, and the Hampshire men fell back upon their centre, where Captain Seely, M. P., with half a section of men, took admirable cover along a dry watercourse. The Boers tried, but could not shift them, and they were driven back with some loss. Captain Johnston, who was posted on the left flank had a warm reception in carrying out his part of the retrograde movement, running the gauntlet of the Boer fire for a distance of fifty yards. His casualties were one killed and two missing. With this exception our men got back to camp all right. Several small parties of Boers are still occupying difficult pieces of country to the east. Their evident intention is to hamper our advance by threatening our lines of communication. We are now in heliographic communciation with General Brabant at Ficksburg. Numerous burghers have recently taken the oath of neutrality, and delivered up arms and ammunition.—Central News.

WITH BRABANT'S FORCE.

BRITISH DASH INTO FICKSBURG.—THE LANDDROST CAPTURED.

The Maseru, May 25.—Thirty of our men entered Ficksburg on the 22nd, tore down the Boer flag, and took the Landdrost prisoner. A number of refugees returning in the expectation of finding the town occupied by British troops beat a hasty retreat on hearing that a Boer commando was close by. Basutoland traders who crossed to Ficksburg on the 23rd found the place deserted. The Boers had also evacuated their strong position in the kopjes around the town. General Brabant's force at Harmonia was expecting to occupy Ficksburg yesterday. The Imperial authorities have stopped buying horses. They are Commandeering all stocks belonging to Boers still on commando. Fifty Basutos have been selected by the resident commissioner as police for Ladybrand and the surrounding district.—Reuter.

Winburg, Friday, May 25.—Deserters who have come into our camps report that President Steyn has again taken the field, and is now at Bethlehem with a small force. He has just addressed an impassioned appeal to the free State burghers, reminding them of their duty to their country, and imploring them to make a determined stand in defence of their cherished freedom and national independence. To all appearances the enemy have decided to concentrate their forces at Ficksburg, and there make their final stand.—Central News.

OVER FORTY PRISONERS TAKEN.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Germiston on Wednesday, says:—Brabant reports that on the 28th two of his patrols, consisting of two officers and forty men, were cut off by the enemy and taken prisoners. Rundle reports that he attacked a large party of Boers near Senekal on 28th inst. He says his casualties were not heavy.

GENNRAL BULLER'S POSITION,

THE BOERS RETURNING.

Newcastle, May 27.—A large party of the enemy has been induced to return to the neighbourhood of Laings Nek. A considerable force of the enemy has trekked thither from the direction of Ladybrand. Fresh commandoes from Pretoria have joined General Botha. Mullers and Bothas Passes are in the possession of the Boers. We have blocked Van Reenens Pass. Parties of the enemy appear frequently near Ingogo, and the enemy have been seen in large numbers on a kopje overlooking the reversing station.—Reuter.

RAILWAY OPEN TO NEWCASTLE.

The railway line in Natal has been rapidly repaired, and the construction train arrived at Newcastle on Monday afternoon. Director of Supplies and his staff (says the correspondent of the "Morning Post") were most successful last week. They brought in a stock of mealies, forage, and oxen from farms belonging to rebels. On Saturday a strong force of South African Horse, supported by four galloping guns, went to Coetzee's Farm across the Buffalo River in the Transvaal, and removed several loads of forage. As they left 300 Boers appeared, but did not engage them. The remainder of General Hildyard's Division arrived at Newcastle on Sunday. Four hundred Boers crossed De Jager's Drift within about nine miles of Dundee, but no fear is entertained regarding the safety of our communications.

Newcastle, Monday evening.—The first train arrived at Newcastle to-day. The Mayor and members of the Town Council have all returned except one councillor, who was imprisoned by the Boers, at Pretoria. Three cases of dynamite have been found inside Newcastle Town Hall. Everything goes to prove that the Boers intended to set fire to the buildings. The interior presents an extraordinary spectacle, the whole building being crammed with huge piles of furniture of all descriptions. The Newcastle town flag, which was made on the occasion of the visit of Governor Bulwer in 1882, was found by Dr. Gubbins buried among a pile of furniture in the chief constable's house. Dr. Gubbins has presented the flag to Mr. Hastie, the mayor, who in acknowledging the gift, expressed his pleasure at the recovery of the Union Jack. The Boers are still in force on Laings Nek.—Central News.

BOMBARDMENT OF LAINGS NEK.

Mount Prospect (via Newcastle), May 29.—When Lord Dundonald drove the Boers back to Laings Nek he found a fairly large force of the enemy occupying Majuba Hill, but Inkwelo Mountain in which was seized by us, gives us an advantageous position. The Boers have constructed what appears to be an impregnable emplacement on the southern point of Pogwani. It is about ten feet in thickness. Last night we got our 4·7-inch guns in excellent positions, and this morning our guns fird on Pogwani. The mounted infantry outposts engaged the Boers on our right flank under Pogwani—Reuter.

Newcastle, Tuesday Afternoon.—To-day our naval gun at Ingogo indulged in some firing practice on the Boer position. This drew the Boer guns on Pogwani and Majuba. There was a short artillery duel, but there were no casualties on the British side. A number of prisoners were captured last night in the neighbourhood of Mount Prospect. Owing to Lord Roberts's successful advance, it is not expected that the Boers will remain long in the positions occupied at Laings Nek. A report circulated here to-day that Lord Roberts had entered Johannesburg created great jubilation among the troops. The general opinion is that the end of the war is very near. Another batch of Boer rebels was before the magistrate at Newcastle to-day. After being formally charged they were remanded.—Central News.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL BULLER.

Newcastle, May 29.—General Sir Redvers Buller has issued the following proclamation:—The troops of Queen Victoria are now passing through the Transvaal. Her Majesty does not make war on individuals, but is on the contrary anxious to spare them as far as may be possible the horrors of war. The quarrel England has is with the Government and not with the people of the Transvaal. Provided they remain neutral no attempt will be made to interfere with persons living near the line of march. Every possible protection will be given them and any of their property that it may be necessary to take will be paid for. But on the other hand those who are thus allowed to remain near the line of march must respect and maintain their neutrality, and residents of any locality will be held responsible both in person and property if any damage is done to the railway or telegraph or if any violence is done to any member of the British forces in the vicinity of their homes.—Reuter.

THE DISASTER TO BETHUNE'S HORSE.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FIXED.

The responsibility for the disaster to H Squadron of Bethune's Horse near Vryheid has now been fixed. Colonel Bethune, in a report to General Buller, who has communicated it to the Natal Government states that the regretable affair was due to the impetuosity of Captain Goff, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, who was in command, in attacking an entrenched Boer commando without waiting for reinforcements. Captain Goff and Lieutenants Lanham and McLachlan were killed and the entire squadron, except nine men, who were taken prisoners, were either killed or wounded. The British ambulance sent to the scene has been turned back by the Boers, who refused to hand over any of the wounded.—Central News.

TRANSVAAL INVADED FROM NATAL.

General Sir Redvers Buller has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Newcastle, May 30 (11 a.m.).—The enemy having formed a laager at Dornberg, pressed my right rear annoyingly. On May 27, directed a force under Hildyard by Wools Drift on Utrecht and another under Lyttelton by Ichanga Drift on Dornberg. These movements have caused the enemy at Dornberg to retire north. Hildyard is at Utrecht. The town has surrendered. Clery is bombarding Laings Nek. The enemy are much disheartened, and were they not in such very strong positions I doubt if they would show any fight. Railway opened to Newcastle on May 28.

ANNEXATION OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Bloemfontein, May 28.—At noon to-day the annexation of the Orange Free State was formally proclaimed in the Market-square by the Military Governor General Pretyman. The ceremony, which was of a most imposing character, was conducted in presence of an immense concourse of British residents and troops. The town was gay with bunting. The club premises and balcony were crowded with ladies, among whom were Lady and the Misses Roberts. The Governor and staff, accompanied by General Kelly-Kenny and staff, arrived shortly after noon. After a general salute had been given, General Pretyman, amid impressive silence, in a clear voice heard all over the square, read Lord Robert's proclamation annexing the Orange Free State, which had been conquered by Her Majesty's forces, to the Queen's dominions, and declaring that the State would henceforth be known as the Orange River Colony. As the Governor finished reading the proclamation cheers were raised, and these increased in volume when Lord Acheson unfurled the Royal Standard, and the bands struck up "God Save the Queen." Cheers were given for the Queen and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired—Reuter.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

BADEN-POWELL ADDRESSES THE GARRISON.

Reuter's correspondent in Mafeking, telegraphing on Friday, the 18th, the day after the relief, says: This morning the entire garrison here was paraded for a big thanksgiving and memorial service, which was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Weekes. Major-General Baden-Powell afterwards addressed the men. "We have been unable," he said, "during the siege to fire a volley over the graves of those who were killed for fear of drawing the fire of the enemy's guns. To-day, however, we have paid the last honours to our dead by assembling in the churchyard and bidding good-bye to our fallen comrades." After the "Last Post" had been sounded, the garrison attempted to sing the National Anthem but the voices could hardly be heard, as everybody was choked with emotion. General Baden-Powell himself was very much affected.

The General, addressing the garrison, said:—"We have been a happy family during the siege. The time has now come for breaking up. When we were first invested I said to you, 'Sit tight and shoot straight.' The garrison has sat tight and shot straight with the present glorious result. Many nice things have been said about me at home, but it is an easy thing to be the figurehead of a ship. The garrison has been the rigging and the sans of the good ship Mafeking, and has brought her safely through her stormy cruise." General Baden-Powell then addressed each unit separately, commencing with the nurses, whom he complimented upon their pluck and devotion, shaking hands with Miss Hill, the matron of the hospital. He ended with the Cadet Corps, to whom he said:—"Boys, you have begun well as soldiers. I hope you will continue in the profession, and will do as well in after life."

Addressing the various units of Colonel Plumer's Northern relief force, General Baden-Powell pointed out how much they would all have liked to see the Northern force relieve Mafeking off their own bat. They had not been strong enough to do that, and there would not be much about them in the picture papers, but they had put in seven months of splendid work in a bad country and a bad climate. Now they had their reward, for they had not only been able to assist in the relief of Mafeking, but had had the honour of bearing the brunt on the right flank of a well-fought fight, and had inflicted a severe blow upon the enemy, routing him, and kicking him out of Bechuanaland. He was proud to command them. Addressing the units of the Southern relief force, the General congratulated them upon a march which would live in history. He had heard of their coming from prisoners, and had been pleased by the news, but he had been better pleased to hear their guns and see the enemy fleeing.

Mafeking took its relief very quietly. When Major Karri Davis rode in on the night of the 16th it was too dark to recognise him. One of his troopers stopped a passer-by, and said, "Hi, we are the relief Column."

"Oh, indeed," said the citizen, "we heard you were about outside," and he proceeded on his errand. "Well I am—," said the trooper, "he takes it pretty coolly." The small party dismounted in the light of the Staff Office, and the crowd began to gather. Someone startad "Rule Britannia," officers the National Anthem. Then the cheering began on the outer fort, as on the night of Eloff's surrender. It was not until four o'clock in the morning that the Cape Police, Diamond Fields Horse, and Kimberley Horse entered our defences. On Friday the garrison had white bread and butter captured from the Boers.

THE INEVITABLE CRICKET MATCH.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Mafeking telegraphing on the 23rd, says:—A cricket match took place to-day between the garrison and the relief column, and athletic sports will be held to-morrow. We expect shortly to hear news of British rejoicings. Every public institution in Rhodesia has sent congratulations to Baden-Powell. Do not forget that our bread ration still consists of six ounces. When you go out to dinner you take your own bread with you. Last night Dr. Lavies returned with the wounded in Sunday week's fight. I saw Mr. Hands, who is most cheerful. Mr. Hands' leg is settling nicely, though the bullet has not yet been extracted. Mullins is still in a serious state. Lieutenant Forbes will be fit in a week. Lieutenant Gray, of the Horse Artillery, is doing well, and so also is Captain MacLaren.

ELOFF IN COMPLIMENTARY VEIN.

The Field Cornet who failed to support Commandant Eloff in his attack on Mafeking wrote him a letter of sympathy after his capture. Eloff replied that he hoped the Devil and all his angels would torment him eternally, and that he and his would rot. A correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" has had an interview with Lieutenant Elloff. He talked bombastically, and said: "We have fought in your country for eight months, and now our defensive lines are reduced we will fight another eight months in our own country. Your people will not succeed in getting an entrance to the Transvaal in six months." The correspondent explained to him that a British force was already in the Transvaal—a piece of news which caused him great astonishment. Replying to the statement that the Boers were tired of fighting, he said, "Let me out of here, and I will show whether we won't fight again." He admitted that the Boer ponies were unfit to keep the field, that there was dissension among the generals, and a great deal of sickness among the Boers. Mr. Eloff does not relish the prospect of being sent to St. Helena.

If Eloff is furious Snyman is superstitious. Commandant Snyman, it is said, had a belief that General Baden-Powell—"the wolf who never sleeps"—visited his laager every night, and had some supernatural power of making himself invisible. The Commandant is described as a very low class of Boer.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN MAFEKING.

SPEECHES BY BADEN-POWELL.

Mafeking, May 25.—The Queen's Birthday ceremonies concluded yesterday with a dinner given by Major-General Baden-Powell to the commanding officers of the relieving forces and of the garrison and officers who had distinguished themselves in the defence. The dinner was necessarily simple, but it was excellent. At 7.30 the distinguished company of commanders had foregathered in Dixon's Hotel.

THE DEFENCE OF MAFEKING.

GARRISON'S TOTAL LOSSES.

MAFEKING, May 23.— The total casualties from the beginning of the siege to date have been as follows:—Combatants.—White officers: 6 killed, 15 wounded, 1 missing. White non-commissioned officers and men: 61 killed, 103 wounded, 26 missing, 16 died of disease, 5 wounded, accidentally. Coloured combatants: 25 killed, 53 wounded. Non-combatants.—Whites: 4 killed, 5 wounded, 32 died of disease. Natives: 64 killed, 117 wounded. Baralongs: 264 killed, 122 wounded. Total casualties of all kinds, 924. Among the white combatants 22 officers were killed, wounded or missing out of a total of 44, and 190 men out of a total of 975.—Reuter.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE WAR.

LORD SALISBURY was on May 29 entertained at a banquet by the City of London Conservative Association at the Cannon Street Hotel, and, in acknowledging the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," paid a tribute to the good work done for England by the City of London in the past. Passing on to the subject of the war, he said:—

It is very little use talking to you of domestic measures. I think the housing of the poor will be to you as a constant plague and trouble long after the South African war has taken its place in the pages of history; but, for the moment, the war is by far the more interesting subject of the two. If I may be permitted, I would like to take this opportunity of observing that my name has been made use of by sundry of those philanthropic sections who have been attempting to impose upon us the arrest of our operations, and the abandonment of our efforts, without any result for all the self-denial we have made. I obsrve that that class of opinion, which, merely to give a name to it, I will call the "stop-the-war" opinion—(laughter)—states that I have promised that there shall be no annexation of territory and no annexation of goldfields—or, as they quote my words, "We desire no territory and we desire no goldfields." But when you quote a sentence, you must read and quote also the sentences that have gone before. (Cheers). I never gave a pledge, I never meant to give a pledge, and I never used words that could be reasonably construed into a pledge, of that kind. (Cheers.) I stated a simple historical fact—we were accused of going to war to get territory and gold mines. It was one of those atrocious calumnies—(cheers)—which, under the favouring influence of Dr. Leyds—(laughter)—were spread through the Press of Europe, and that calumny it was right to repel. (Cheers.) Nothing could have been more untrue. We did not go to war with any desire for territory. We went to war because we sought to abate the oppression exercised towards the Queen's subjects in the Transvaal, and because when we remonstrated we were met by an insulting ultimatum, and if the Queen's Government has submitted to it her power not only in South Africa, but over all her Colonies and dependencies, would have been destroyed. (Cheers.) That was the cause that led us into war. We were forced into war—(cheers)—by the action of our opponents, and to say that, because we declared that it was not any greed of territory that led us into war, we therefore bound ourselves never to annex any territory is a most ridiculous contention. (Cheers.) I might tell you that in coming here to-night I had no intention of going to Brighton, but I do not bind myself for all time that I shall not go to Brighton. (Cheers and laughter.) I dwell upon this point because that question of annexation, as you may gather from the newspapers, is likely to become a burning question before very long. (Cheers.) I am rather surprised that I have not heard that it is a burning one already—(cheers)—and it is a vital point in the policy of the Government in dealing with the results of the war. We have made tremendous sacrifices in this war. Sir Wilfrid Lawson told us that we have lost 20,000 men. I will not go into the exact calculation, but it is not far from that; and just consider all the loss, all the sorrow, all the trials to the loyal English subjects which have resulted from this fact.

THE PRIMARY CONDITION OF A SETTLEMENT.

In the circumstances in which we found ourselves it was necessary to face this sacrifice, but we faced it with the strong conviction that if we were successful it never should occur again. (Cheers.) It is the most misleading prophets whose action, of course, bulks out large in the columns of the newspapers as the action of more influential and powerful, but who have misled the unlucky rulers of the Transvaal into continuing resistance far beyond the time when all resistance had ceased to be possibly successful. (Hear, hear. The men are perpetually pressing us to make some conditions, to offer some stipulations that shall leave a shred of independence to the two Republics. Our only certainty of preventing the recurrence of this fearful war is to make sure that they shall never again be able to effect that accumulation of arms which alone made that war possible, and no such security is within our reach so long as we leave a shred of real independent government to either Republic. (Cheers.) But we are not at the end of the war, and even if we were, the time would hardly have come when it would be safe to prophesy the precise course which the policy of her Majesty's Government will take. But I will venture to lay down this as the primary condition which must govern every other consideration, that precautions must be taken that this war shall never occur again. (Cheers.) Of course what measures will be necessary it is not possible at any moment to determine, because they depend largely upon the action and the temper of those with whom we have to deal. I have already intimated that their resistance has gone beyond the limits to which resistance could wisely go. Of course, it is not for us to criticise their actions in what they are pleased to think is self-defence; but they have acted so that every bitterness created by the war, every severance of class and of race, has been stimulated to the utmost by every measure they have taken, so that as they go on of course the prospect of bringing those who have been made enemies together is more and more difficult and the time which it occupies must be more extensive.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES.

Our responsibilities are twofold. Perhaps I should not be wrong in saying that the first responsibility is that we must protect those native races who have been seriously affected in dealing with the populations of the two Republics and the engagements made with them in past times, and beyond this we have so to conduct our policy that as far as possible we shall cause reconciliation to take the place of aversion and quarrel, and shall produce as rapidly as possible oblivion of the terrible events of the war. (Hear, hear.) But all this must be subject to this one condition, that over the whole of this territory there must not show any overt action, so far as it is possible there must not exist any secret impulse, of any who are hostile to the empire or to the Queen—(cheers)—but the condition of prosperity which we hope to restore to them must be that they shall be hearty members of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Now it is obvious that upon this I cannot go into details, because I myself do not know the details. I do not know the policy which will be imposed upon us by the action and the attitude of those with whose hostility we have hitherto had to deal. But in place of details I think that we, not representing this Government only but representing a long series of Governments, are entitled to appeal for our defence to the policy which through many, many years England has uniformly pursued towards the colonies which stand under her rule. Everywhere it has been a policy of appeasement, of affection, of mutual co-operation. In other colonies—colonies where the population is quite new, as in Australia, in colonies where the ancient quarrels have been after long years appeased and pacified, as in Canada—in all of those the good will, the sincerity, the honesty of the English Government is heartily recognised, and is thoroughly repaid by an affection that is worthy of it. (Cheers.) We do not know when the day will come when this terrible page in English colonial history will be finally blotted out. We only know that our utmost efforts will be directed to that cause; that our motives will be motives that have guided for many generations past English Governments in their dealings with the colonies, and we cannot but hope that before many years have passed away the affection which unites the colonies of South Africa with the Government of the Queen will be as keen as that of Australia and Canada. (Loud cheers.)

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART AND THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself "B," who is serving with the Natal Field Force, writes to the "Times" to advocate a special decoration for Tirah in honour of the late Sir William Lockhart. He says:—"I have heard so much from India lately on the above subject that I trust you will not consider it out of place my addressing you concerning it, in the hope that you will lend your powerful voice to cheer many a soldier on the Indian frontier. The Tirah campaign of 1897-98 was such an arduous one that it was generally believed that a special medal would be struck for it. At the conclusion of the campaign, however, this idea was not carried out. Later on, when Sir William Lockhart came to go round the frontier and to talk to his old trusty frontier soldiers, he found what a very strong feeling on the subject there was, an old Sikh native officer expressing the general opinion by saying Government had given him 'a two-anna clasp' as a sole reward for Tirah. Sir William was so struck with this remark that he promised that a special decoration should be given for those who had served in the Tirah campaign with the taking of Dargai and the famous march down the Bara Valley if he could possibly manage it. The recommendation was, however, now too late, and the Government did not see its way to sanction it. With the lamentable death of Sir William Lockhart, surely an opportunity has now occurred of remedying this in a way which would keep his memory green for many a year with the frontier soldiers whom he loved, so well. The Government of India could do nothing more politic than to announce that a special medal was to be given for Tirah in special memory of Sir William Lockhart, being the last campaign undertaken by him and as a token of his high regard for the soldiers who fought under him. For those who have not been in India or do not know the Indian soldier, it is quite impossible to believe what effect an announcement of this sort would have. I have no hesitation in saying it would have an effect which would last for 50 years. Surely this is well worth doing.

THE WORK OF THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

THE secretary of the Imperial Yeomanry Committee has received the subjoined communication from Sir Ralph Knox, expressing the Government's gratitude for the services rendered by this force in South Africa:—

War Office, London, S.W.: May 24.

Sir,—The Secretary of State for War directs me to acquaint you that in the opinion of her Majesty's Government the time has now come when the committee of the Imperial Yeomanry can be safely released from the arduous duties which at a time of national emergency it patriotically assumed. Its important undertaking has been successfully conducted to a point at which its work may be regarded as virtually accomplished. It is due to the untiring energy and intelligent administration of the committee that her Majesty's Government have been able to add to the forces of her Majesty more than a whole army division of well-equipped fighting men. This valuable force has now taken its appointed place in the field army, and her Majesty's Government gratefully note the testimony of Lord Roberts and his generals to the excellence of the materials of which it is composed, and to the brave and faithful service which it has rendered.

So far as regards the sub-committee dealing with enrolment, supply, transport, clothing, remounts, &c. the work is practically concluded, and her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the committee will agree that it is now fit and proper that the future administration of these departments should be undertaken by the Secretary of State for War. At the same time, certain matters remain to be dealt with on which the advice and guidance of some of those who have been instrumental in raising the force will be of value for some time little longer. Lord Lansdowne, therefore, desires to retain, as far as may be necessary, the services of the department of the Deputy Adjutant-General and of the department of finance, and he accordingly invites the committee to advise him as to how this purpose can be best accomplished. A large reduction of the present staff of both departments can, however, it is hoped, be effected forth-with.

Finally, Lord Lansdowne wishes to express on behalf of her Majesty's Government their sense of the great debt which the State owes to the committee of the Imperial Yeomanry, and their appreciation of the manner in which, in response to a sudden call and without any previous organisation, the committee addressed itself to the onerous duties which it has performed. Her Majesty's Government cannot but feel that it must be to that committee, collectively and individually, a just and enduring pride that at a memorable time it should have been able to render to the empire a service of such importance. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

R. H. KNOX.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

THE report to be presented at the annual meeting of this company on June 7 remarks that had the past year, after the increase of more than 12,000,000 of receipts in 1898, simply maintained that level it would have been satisfactory, but this hope has been surpassed by a further increase of 6,500,000 frs., so that the 30th anniversary of the opening of the Canal is marked by unprecedented prosperity. Moreover, whereas the increase of 1898 was mainly due to a revival of Indian exports, to shipping in ballast, and to the transport of troops, these elements of traffic in 1899 decreased or were stationary, and the increase, consequently, presents a character of stability as being the result not of fortuitous circumstances, but of the economic developments of the Far East, Australasia and East Africa. Yet the directors, however confident in the future, remain faithful to their regular line of conduct, and seeing that the present year's receipts have thus far fallen off by 3,500,000 frs, they propose to set aside a large sum to meet depreciation, and to assign about a million to the reserve in addition to the statutory three per cent. of the profits. This will allow of a dividend of 103 frs, net, as compared with 97 frs, in 1898, while the setting aside of the sums above referred to will reduce the expenses of 1900, so that if the whole year's receipts fall off the dividend will not be sensibly diminished. The aggregate receipts have been 94,000,000 frs, an increase of nearly 6,500,000 frs., accruing almost solely from commercial and mail steamers.

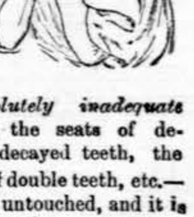
A NATIVE resident in Tinnevally, whose house was recently visited by dacoits and jewels of the value of a large sum were stolen, informs a contemporary, that a memorial has been submitted to Government by the leading citizens of the town in which certain very grave charges are made against some of the local police. That the dacoits have got off scot free—though they committed their depredations by torch-light—is certainly not creditable to the police, and an enquiry into these dacoities and the action taken by the police ought, we think, to be instituted.

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*



The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co, Ld,. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN ON RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA.

MR. ARCHIBALD ROSS COLQUHOUN on May 30 read a paper at a meeting of the Society of Arts, on "Russian Central Asia: Countries and Peoples." Mr. Spenser Wilkinson occupied the chair.

Mr. Colquhoun, at the outset, intimated that he should make no attempt to deal with the political problems arising from the presence of the Russians in Central Asia. The Czar's rule, though quasimilitary. was, on the whole, beneficent. His Goverment made little attempt to civilise, and no doubt it was partly for that very reason that Russia succeeded in securing the peace of her new and, at first, unwilling subjects. An unswerving policy, merciless to all signs of revolt, and occupied with very little interference with the lives and habits of the people, these were the golden keys of Russia in her dealings with the conquered, and with their aid she had not only opened the gates of Central Asia for herself, but she had effectually locked them against every other Power. The question of communications was one which was never absent from the schemes of Russia. What she had already done to link the far distant parts of her possessions to their Sovereign and head could not be recapitulated in the course of a paper. It was enough to say that Russian lines made by Russians for Russia now ran across Asia, from Moscow to the China Sea, from Batum. in Trans-Caspia to the Western Gates of the Chinese Empire, and to the Herat province, the key of Afghanistan, which was the outwork of India. New lines would now join her present Trans-Caspian system with the European-Russia railways, and thus provide alternative routes to the present inconvenient transhipment across the Caspian. The importance of these railways in a practically riverless country did not need to be emphasised. And the rate at which these lines progressed, especially that through Kusk southwards, showed what importance Russia attached to railway communication in Asia.

A discussion followed, in which the chairman, Mr. J. H. Skrine, and Mr. Thorburn took part.

Mr. Colquhoun, in reply, said the real point of interest was not the Central Asia of which he had spoken in his paper, but that Central Asia which was gradually approaching India, and which was making its way steadily year by year down to the Persian Gulf. The Power which moved originally from Central Asia now found itself firmly established in the China Sea, and was driving a wedge right through the whole of the Chinese Empire, where there were 400,000,000 of people. The Russians were just as busy as they could be in pushing forward their railways, and it did not require words of his to persuade them that the object of these railways was not pacific and commercial, but was entirely strategic and absolutely political, (Cheers,) While our attention was concentrated in South Africa, events had been occurring elsewhere which nobody apparently had noticed. He need hardly refer to what was happening in the extreme north of China, and in the neighbourhood of Japan and the Corea, as to what was being accomplished by the partner of Russia in this scheme of worldpolicy, namely France, in Morocco. The Government of India had been making mistakes, and among these was the alienation of the fighting races of the North-West, and the pampering of the Hindoos, which he thought was a cardinal mistake. But, speaking generally, our rule in India attempted to elevate and educate the natives, perhaps overdoing that, while Russia did not make any effort of the sort, and simply ruled the countries as they thought was best, without any endeavour to rise the average condition of the natives. Unless measures were taken to arrest the advance of Russia down to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, where she intended to establish herself as she had done at Port Arthur recently, and at other places, there would be grave difficulties in the future. Russia might be impregnable in the heart of Central Asia, but, stretching as she was to the Persian Gulf and across to the China Sea and Far East, he did not think it could be at all taken for granted that Russia was altogether impregnable. (Cheers),

A vote of thanks to Mr. Colquhoun brought the meeting to a close.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

THE following have acquitted themselves so as to deserve mathematical honours:—

Aitken R M Trinity
Aldis A C L Trinity H
Allen J Pembroke
Balak Ram John's
Barton C G Queens
Beach G C Magdalene
Beechey C R Johns
Blair, A Clare
Bodkin W T D Kings
Bookless J S Trinity H
Bottomley W C Trinity
Boutflower C Trinity
Bradley G L Jesus
Buckston H B Trinity
Bulstrode R Pembroke
Calkin S J P Pembroke
Casson R Johns
Chadwick J Pembroke
Chalmers S D Johns
Cracknell E W Emm
Cruickshank C F Pet
Cumming W Clare
Davenport T J W C Cla
Flowers G Emmanuel
Gaskell J F Caius
Gladstell R J Corp Chr
Grant F Queens'
Guest S A Caius
Hackfarth E Trinity
Havelock T H Johns
Holl H A Emmanuel
Hubback J A Kings
Hughes B H Selwyn
Jackson J C Clare
Jones T H Queens
Ker J C Caius
Lever P F Christ's
Little H Clare
Lockton W Johns
Lonsdale W H M Trin
MacBean W R Caius
Maples A C H Selwyn
Marples P M Jesus
Nash J F S Sidney Suss
Noyce F Catharines
Philipps A P C H Selw
Piggott H E Clare
Poole A W Johns
Procter R Trinity
Raymeut G V Trinity
Robinson M H Johns
Roscoe T le B Clare
Roy S C Non-Coll
Shanks P M Christ's
Stuart G A D Emm
Sunderland-Taylor G E A Emmanuel
Swinson W G Corp Chr
Thompson G R Sid Suss
Whitehouse A A G Queens'
Wreathall W S Queens
Wright C E Emmanuel
Wright J E Trinity
Yearwood C E Pemb

Ægrotat.—Weld G C Emmanuel.

Excused the General Examination.—Sneath, W John's.

WOMEN.

Baguley E S M Newn
Balthasar O M Girton
Barker A M Newnham
Barnes M C Newnham
Barrie L K Newnham
Bates E Newnham
Billinghurst A E Girton
Bretherton A D Newn
Cartmell L I Girton
Carver D H Newnham
Diver J Newnham
Greene E Newnham
Hudson W M Newnham
Issac F Girton
Jacob W E L Girton
Lee H Newnham
Prebble D Newnham
Sanderson C M Girton
Walford M Girton

It is proposed to confer honorary degrees upon the following:—

Doctors of Laws.—Hon. J. H. Choate, United States Ambassador; the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, F. R. S., Chancellor of the University of Dublin; the Right Hon. W. C. Gully, Q.C., M.P., M. A. of Trinity College, Speaker of the House of Commons; Sir W. R. Anson, M.P., Warden of All Souls College, Oxford.

Doctors of Science.—Sir B. Baker. K. C. M.G., F. R S.; Sir W.L. Buller. K. C. M. G., F. R. S.; S. P Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, director of the Astrophysical Observatory at Washington; Henri Poincare, member of the Institute of France, Professeur de Mecanique Celeste, University of Paris.

Doctors of Letters.—I. Bywater, Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford; A. B. Davidson, Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in New College, Edinburgh; W. L. Newman, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford; W. M. F. Petrie Edwards, Professor of Egyptology in University College, London, W.M. Ramsay, Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen; J.W. White, Professor of Greek in Harvard College.

THE "Indian Mirror," a Bengali paper, thus describes the Pretoria rejoicings in Calcutta:—"Whether owing to the unfortunate weather conditions obtaining on the day, or to a lack of enthusiasm, the rejoicings in Calcutta on Monday—the day officially set apart for the celebration of British entry into Pretoria—were exceedingly tame. There was an abundant display of flags—chiefly from hackney-carriages. The illuminations were a failure. And altogether whatever display there was of popular merriment, it was evidently an effort."

TRAVELLERS who have visited the Khaiber have doubtless had pointed out to them the Kuki Khel villages and been told stories of the fierce feuds which rage among that section of the Afridis, but they little know how terrible the truth is regarding the murderous outrages which occur every year. The "malik" or headman of the section can never count upon a long life once he has assumed office. Thus in March 1880 Malik Kadir was murdered; on January 12th, 1884, his successor, Narullah, met with a similar fate, and two days later Abdulla Nur was killed. Akbar Khan lasted until February 1894, and the well-known Amin Khan from that month until December 1898, when he was shot by Kambar, one of cousins. Zaman Khan, a younger brother of Amin, is now "malik" but Kambar is ever on the watch to murder him. In June 1899 Mir Wali, formerly a subadar in the Khyber Rifles, together with six members of his family, were killed at Lala China below Ali Masjid by Herat, his heir. This offence was so gross that the tribe sent a force against Herat, burnt his house and fined him Rs. 1,000, which he had to pay. The Kuki Khel lives amidst surroundings that are savage in the extreme, and yet their villages are only ten miles distant from civilised Peshawar. If the Sikhs were in power in the Punjab there would be an end made of them forthwith; but British methods are milder than those of the Khalsa.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY, MAY 22.

THE undermentioned clerks have been prom to the rank of assist paymr in her Majesty's fleet;—G B Osborne, H A Madge.

May 26.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Lieut J N Hamilton has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Staff Paymr M G F B Fenwick has been placed on the Retired List.

May 28.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Naval Instructor C B Underhill B A has been placed on the Retired List. In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept 15 1887 Chief Gunner J Candy has been allowed to assume the honorary rank of lieut on retirement.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 25.

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieut Sir J Home-Purves-Hume-Campbell Bart to be lieut vice S B B Dyer seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

6th Dragoon Guards—The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—O L Francis vice C K Elworthy killed in action; the Hon L R D Gray adj to complete establishment. Second Lieut W J S Rundle to be lieut vice O L Francis.

7th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut K Kinnaird Mackellar from New South Wales Local Military Forces to be second lieut on augmentation.

6th Dragoons—Second Lieut E C S Jervis to be lieut vice N W Haig a prisoner of war.

21st Lancers—Second Lieut G B H Wheler from Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cav to be second lieut in succession to Lieut H B Protheroe Smith prom.

RESERVE REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Lieut Col H J Watson Reserve of Officers to be lieut col. To be majors:—Majors J A W O'N Torrens J W Dent and G O'Connor Reserve of Officers. Lieut A C Duckworth Reserve of Officers to be lieut. Ridingmr and Honorary Capt W R Banting Reserve of Officers to be ridingmr. Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Brittlebank Reserve of Officers to be qrmr.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the authorities of Universities and Colleges to be second lieuts:—H de Couves Mathews T R Ubsdell G G J Walshe R A McClymont T S Dick-Cleland L d'Estreville Lenfestey P G Lyster G F B Turner P S Tillard R H Sanderson A McBride Woodside H Mecredy A G Leech R Lean J A Butchart J Johnstone A W Bartholomew L W Joyce N Donaldson W F Ingpen E Ord Lewin N Patterson W MacCormac Burden T C Usher H J A Evans J F Todd F C L Grieve R B Cousens W R Reid.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt F N Baker University candidate from 3rd batt the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers to be second lieut. The undermentioned gentlemen nominated by the authorities of Universities and Colleges to be second lieuts:—J G Courtice R H Brown S C Peck J J K Greenway W S Nicholson A M Urquhart A D Macdonald F J E Lynch T A Whyte G L L Mayo A W Crum R C Holme R H Begg B A Francis H B Bateman R Carson A N Waddell-Dudley A C H Duke E J Cummins M A Girdlestone J A Brett H C Pearson F Dickins.

Royal Malta Artillery—Lieut with local and temporary rank U C Micallef to be cap with local and temporary rank to complete establishment.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut G R Houston-Boswell to be lieut to complete establishment.

Royal Guards Reserve Regiment—Major B H Scott-Murray Reserve of Officers to be major; Capt C L Lindsay Reserve of Officers to be capt.

May 29.

17th Lancers—Capt B P Portal to be major vice E B Herbert prom; Lieut the Hon A W J C Skeffington to be capt vice B P Portal. The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut D S Matthews is antedated to Feb 8 vice the Hon A W J C Skeffington.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Capt R J G Elkington is seconded for service on the Staff; Capt H H Tudor to be adj on augmentation; Capt F W Heath to be divisional adj vice Major A D'A King who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt S G Horton is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health; Capt H Coningham is seconded for service on the Staff. The undermentioned supernumerary capts to be capts:—M D Bell vice S G Horton; A Ellershaw vice H Coningham. Lieut J H M Beasley is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art India. First Class Master Gunner T H Wright to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut F M Close to be capt in succession to Major G C P Onslow prom.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Col F A Graves-Sawle from lieut col half pay to be Officer Commanding the Regiment and Regimental District and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army vice Col the Hon H W L Corry whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

The undermentioned candidates recommended by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa to be second lieuts:—

2nd Dragoon Guards—Corporal G C S Hodgson from Ceylon Mounted Inf on augmentation; Private M Hendrie from Royal Canadian Regt of Infantry on augmentation.

7th Dragoon Guards—Lieut J H M Kirkwood from Roberts's Horse on augmentation.

6th Dragoons—Lieut A E Pelletier from Royal Canadian Regt of Infantry vice F N Dent dec.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Second Lieut R Wellesley from 4th batt the Lincolnshire Regt in succession to Lieut the Hon A V F Russell appointed battalion adj.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lance-Corporal H F Blair from Lumsden's Horse in succession to Lieut W H Wild appointed adj.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Sergt J C Collins from Roberts's Horse on augmentation.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Lieut E S Stephenson from Brabant's Horse in succession to Lieut R E Rising prom.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Trooper G F Farquharson from Ceylon Mounted Inf in succession to Lieut T H Shoubridge D S O seconded.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regiment Lance-Corporal P E L Elgee from the Gordon Highlanders in succession to Lieut W R E Annesley seconded.

ROYAL IRISH RESERVE REGIMENT.

The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of April 24 1900:—Major and Honorary Lieut Col C K Brooke ret pay to be lieut col with the temporary rank of Lieut col in the Army.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Sergt Major R R Cowan to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation.

Staff—Lieut Col C G Jeans Army Ordnance Dept from a dep assist director gen of ordnance at Headquarters to be an assist director gen of ordnance at Headquarters vice Col C W H Tate Army Ordnance Dept appointed ordnance officer first class; Lieut Col T P Battersby Army Ordnance Dept to be a dep assist director gen of ordnance at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col C G Jeans, Army Ordnance Dept; Capt E F Clayton Scots Guards to be aide de camp to General his Royal Highness A W P A Duke of Connaught and Strathearn K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, G C V O, commanding the Forces in Ireland The undermentioned temporary appointments are made;—Major H J Crauford Reserve of Officers to be a dep assist adj gen and also for instruction vice Capt E D Cameron R A who has resigned that appointment. Capt J H Greer Reserve of Officers to be a superintendent of gymnasia vice Capt W Edgeworth Johnstone the Royal Irish Regt.

Army Veterinary Department—The undermentioned vet capts to be vet majors:—H T W Mann G R Griffith D S O, vet Major G R Griffith D S O is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Brevet—Lieut C I G J Lord Playfair Royal Garrison Art to be col.

Memoranda—The undermentioned officers to be major-gens:—Col R L H Curteis dep adj gen Headquarters Ireland in succession to Lieut Gen G D Barker K C B prom; Col local Lieut Gel R Pole-Carew C B commanding Eleventh Division Field Force South Africa vice R F Butler retired. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of brig gen while in command of Militia Brigades during the summer drills:—Col J W Webber half pay; Col M S Crofton C B D S O half pay; Lieut Col and Col V Hatton C B half pay; Col D C DeWend half pay; Lieut Col and Brevet Col J W T Hume half pay; Honorary Col T W Lemmon C B 3rd batt the East Surrey Regt; Col J Davis aide de camp to the Queen honorary col 3rd batt the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt; Col the Duke of Montrose K T aide de camp to the Queen lieut col 3rd batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Southerland Highlanders; Brevet Col H D A Cutbill ret pay lieut co 4th batt the Royal Irish Rifles. Lieut B W B Bowdler R E is granted the local rank of capt while in command of a company of Royal Eng at Esquimalt; H W Nicholson Esq late capt Reserve of Officers is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while employed with the 8th (the King's Liverpool Regt) and 40th (the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire (Reg) Regimental Districts.

The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts:—

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut C E Van Notten Pole from Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cav and from corporal Imperial Yeomanry in succession to Lieut R L Mullens seconded

5th Lancers—Lieut R S Mackenzie from 5th batt the Royal Warwickshire Regt on augmentation.

6th Dragoons—Lieut L E G Oates from 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt in succession to Lieut J L Lawlor appointed adj.

13th Hussars—Capt C Elliot from 4th batt the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt on augmentation.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut C T F Clayton from 3rd batt the Royal Sussex Regt to complete establishment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment—Lieut C H P O'Hagan from 6th batt the Manchester Regt in succession to Lieut L C E Knight prom.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut E B Gordon from 2nd Volunteer batt in succession to Lieut F Bevan prom.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Lieut F R Tarleton from 3rd batt the Highland Light Inf on augmentation; Second Lieut L Sacheverell Coke from 3rd batt the Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt on augmentation.

The King's Liverpool Regiment—Lieut E R A'Fair Hall from 3rd batt the Cheshire Regt in succession to Lieut H A Denham prom; Lieut W N W Gape from 5th batt in succession to Lieut F R Ewart prom.

The Norfolk Regiment—Lieut H L Willett from 4th Volunteer batt in succession to Lieut J B Orr seconded.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut H A Kirkby from 5th Volunteer batt the South Wales Borderers on augmentation.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut A R Hill from 3rd batt vice F H Mahony seconded.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Second Lieut E H Burnaby from 3rd batt the Lincolnshire Regt in succession to Lieut A Bryant a prisoner of war.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Capt A F Custance from 5th batt on augmentation.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut G F Phillips from 5th batt the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consorts Own) in succession to Lieut S C Birch prom into the Northumberland Fusiliers.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)—Second Lieut C J Pickering from 3rd batt the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Inf) in succession to Lieut L R Acworth, prom; Second Lieut C A O S Langdale from 3rd batt the East Yorkshire Regt in succession to Lieut P W T H Wortham, seconded.

The Border Regiment—Lieut B O Palmer from 3rd batt vice G H N Jackson seconded; Lieut S Pershouse from 4th batt the Durham Light Inf in succession to Lieut C Toogood seconded.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut H O Carroll from 6th batt on augmentation; Second Lieut W K Bayley from 6th batt on augmentation; Second Lieut H C Bates from 6th batt on augmentation.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut C A Tisdall from 5th batt the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians) vice J C Bowen-Colthurst a prisoner of war.

The Connaught Rangers—Second Lieut P C Joyce from 4th batt in succession to Lieut H R G Deacon prom.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut R R Forbes from 3rd batt the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt in succession to Lieut P D McCandlish prom.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Foreland, 2831 tons Commander J McCutcheon sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Unity, 999 tons, Commander J Hansen, sailed on Saturday last, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE steamer Atbara 1774 tons Commander J Blackburn, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk and Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dragoman, 2,214 tons, Commander A Waters arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 4th June with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Commander W S Corran, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 1,888 tons, Commander E Warckmerster, sailed on June 16th, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 1301 tons Commander H A Sharpe, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr Grant as a passenger.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,252 tons, Commander F Griffin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Commander H Elliot which arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta 24th May via coast ports brought a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Japan mail steam-ship Co's steamer Muke Maru, 2,060 tons, Commander S Kawamuro, which arrived in harbour on June 15 from Yokohama, 12th May, via intermediate ports, brought a general cargo and 13 passengers. The vessel is consigned to the N Y Kaisha.

THE B I S N Co's stemer Dwarka 759 tons Commander J Lvingstone arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 14th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Ellist, Mr Hayter, Mr Bowell, Mr Jewanji, Capt Flury, Mr Nadkarny, Sergt and Mrs and Miss Morris and infant, Mr Brooke, Mr Kotwal and 22 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Vale	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Naucoury		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Yanariva	2165	Smith			M M & Co
Kaisari	1570	Clarke			B & P S N Co
Chusan	2852	Denny			P & O Co
King Arthur	1042	Davison			B & P S N Co
B Cawdor	2053	Sutherland	Calcutta		M M & Co
Hambleton	1952	Gally			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi		M M & Co
L Lentrathen	1779	Morgan			W & A G & Co
Chindwara	1501	Wood			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China		P & O S N Co
Nizam	2041	Elliott			T M & Co
Tokio	3826	Jones			M M & Co
B Fairlie	23[illegible]4				M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Rickford			M M & Co
Mahommadi	1252	Griffin			B & P S N Co
Drogoman	2214	Waters			
Dwarka	759	Livingstone			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Idar	2595	Milne	Antwerp	24-6	K N & Co
C & R	Clydesdale	2270	Sharp	Vizagapatam	19-6	M M&Co
D	Ancona	1884	Coates	Mauritius		H Cassum
F	Clan Murray	3120	Beer			F M & Co
G	Nasseri	912	Raffin	Mauritius	13-6	B & P S N Co
H & J	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
,,	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
K	Mars	3497	Curtis	London	1-7	W& A G & Co
M	Zaida	2883	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
O	Carthage	2893	London	Aden	23-6	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	India	2590	Robertson	Karachi	18-6	M M & Co
2	Gymeric	2598	Thomson	Genoa	23-6	W& A G & Co
3	Muke Maru	2053	Kawamaro	Japan	25-6	N Y K
10	Maroa	4451	Adams		24-6	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Balldrops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Mohammadi s	Griffin	Busreh, May 30.
	Dragoman s	Waters	Calcutta, June 4.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, June 14.
	Parramatta s	Symons	London, May 23
	Urlana s	Plommer	Akyab, June 5

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Bisagno s	Maganzini	Hongkong.
	Crewe Hall s	Collins	Karachi.
	Chanda s	Sharpe	Calcutta, &c.
	Atbara s	Blackburn	Dunkirk and Hull.
	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon
	Kohinur s	Corran	Calcutta, &c
	Braunfels s	Warckmerster	Hamburg, &c
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
17	Foreland s	McCutcheon.	Calcutta.
	Oriental s	Jephson	London

The steamer Muke Maru, for China and Japan, began to load on Saturday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—28 cases confectionery, W and A Graham and Co; 160 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 70 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 51 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 29 bales paper, M A M Shurufally; 26 cases confectionery. A H A doolally.

Clan Sinclair s—25 cases gingerwine, B Smyth and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mazagon s—10 cases chemicals, Vincent Soares.

Arabia s—10 chemicals, Vincent Soares.

Clydesdale s—9 bales paper. A H Kikabhoy; 5 cases photo materials, Nadkurne and Co.

Egypt s—43 cases provision D Cowasjee; 14 cases paper and stationery, H Abdoolally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—140 boxes candles, E M Abdeally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Aston Hall s—550 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R Rubattino s—26 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 35 cases brandy, J Nowrojee; 112 cases provision, J S Pimienta.

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FOR LONDON.

Mars s—11 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales hides, B Esmail; 11 bales hides, M Mahomed and Co; 1,000 cwt turmeric, A C Esmaljee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mars s—4,488 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 700 cwt myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher.

Braunfels s—99 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co.

Gymeric s—110 bales cotton fly, M Mooljee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Gymeric s—220 cwt old copper, G Jetha; 100 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Marú s—1,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

THE Lahore paper writes:—The success of Lala Balack Ram, who, as Reuter cabled has come out fourth Wrangler at Cambridge, will be no great surprise to his friends in Lahore, for we have on more than one occasion noticed favourably this promising young man's collegiate achievements. One of the ablest students of Lahore Government College and one of the best graduates of the Punjab University, he distinguished himself highly in both the B. A. and the M. A. examinations, and concluded an almost unique series of local successes by winning in 1897 the Government of India scholarship of £200 a year, tenable for three years at Cambridge, where in his first two years he passed first class and gained further scholarships. In the opinion of those who are best acquainted with Balak Ram's work in Lahore, the most notable trait in his character is his energy, associated with great ability and originality of thought. These qualities made him a remarkable youth among his fellows, and far from being a mere mathematician, his independence of thought in his English essays showed that he had an acquaintance with literature much beyond the scope of the prescribed courses. To his scholastic talents may he added a very earnest method of study, a disinterested love of knowledge, and a power of grasping principles as distinguished from the mere faculty of storing up facts. In September last we announced Mr. Balak Ram's success in the Indian Civil Service examination and we now learn that on his return to India in November next he will be posted as a civilian to the Bombay Presidency. The father of the young man, who is in the service of the North-Western Railway, has received a congratulatory cable from Mr. S. Finney, Manager of the railway, now at Home on leave, and another similar telegram from Mr. Upcott, Public Works Secretary to the Government of India.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

The little soldiers in your blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

It is easily made; it has an attractive aroma; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of the best beef-tea.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
CHAMPAGNE.
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY. EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon;
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The Only Food for Delicate Infants
CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
CARNRICK & Co Ld, HART ST. LONDON

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments.
First aid. 170 Pages.
THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains,
Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises,
Fresh Cuts,
Sore Throat from Cold,
Chest Colds,
Neuralgia from Cold,
Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

NOTICES.

Stephens' Inks
The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.
Stephens' GUM
Sticks Quickly and Permanently Never Ferments or Moulds

GOLD & SILVER THREADS, LACES, CORDS, BRAIDS, BULLIONS, Of every description for Embroidery.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, *Editress of "Baby."*
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., *Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

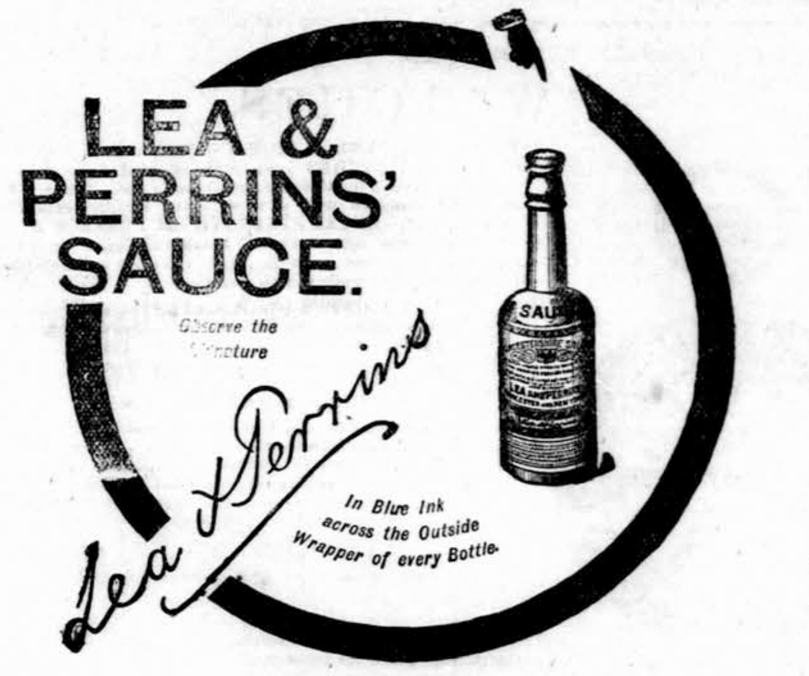
BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following
Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND
STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
repared b JAMES EPPS & Co.
Homœopat Chemists, London,
England

EPPS'S COCOA.


LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Observe the Signature
Lea & Perrins
In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

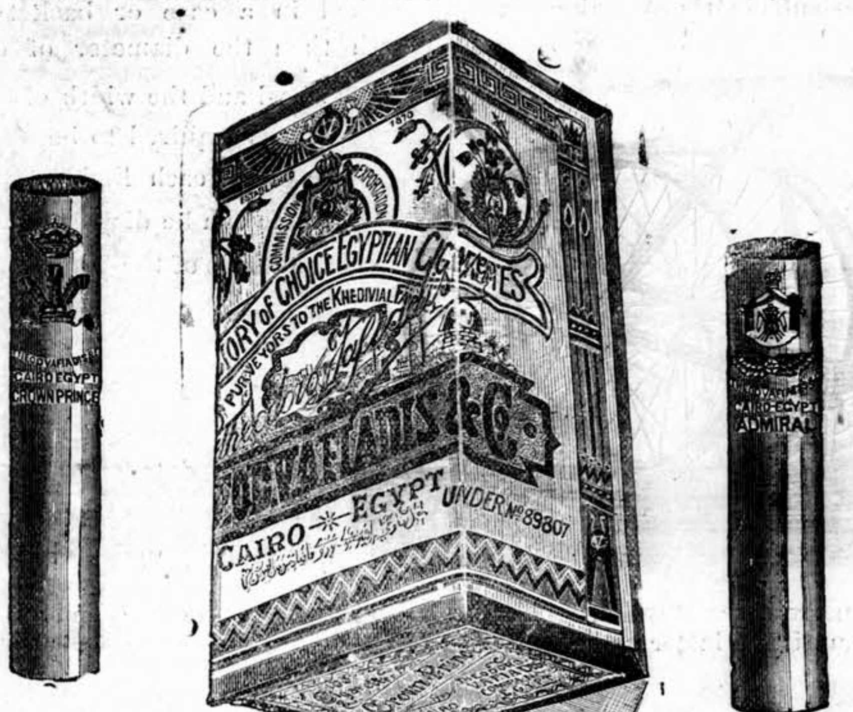
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

PERFECTION IN

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

OUR NEW SPECIALITIES.

NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED INTO INDIA.


CAIRO EGYPT
CROWN PRINCE
CHOICE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
PURVEYORS TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
CAIRO EGYPT UNDER No 89807
CAIRO EGYPT
ADMIRAL

CROWN PRINCE
Rs. 45 per 1000.

ADMIRAL
Rs. 40 per 1000.

These Cigarettes have been recently placed on the market, and, by their excellent quality, have already secured a sale of several thousands.

Guaranteed fresh, consignment received by every P. & O. Mail.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you *have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* **Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.**

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is, that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

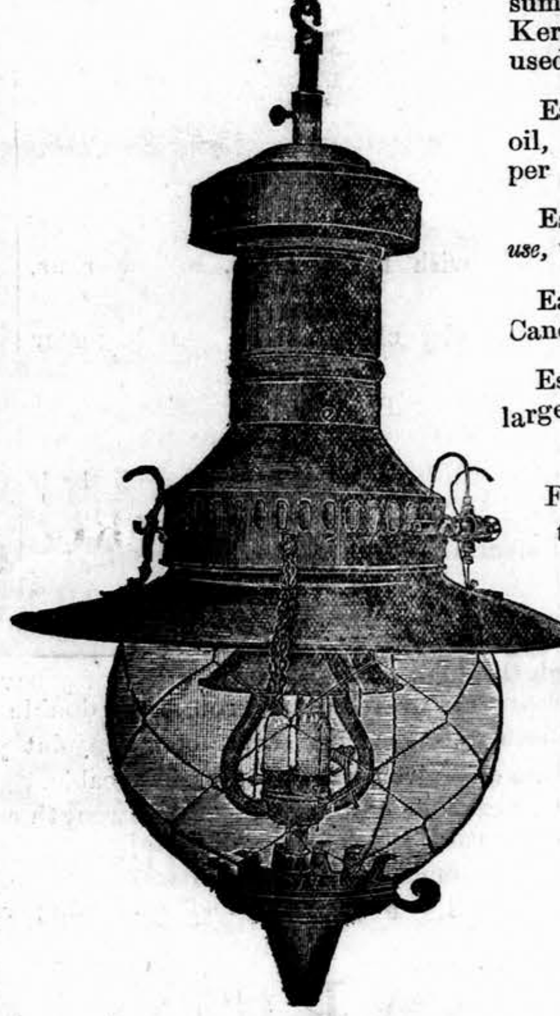
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with, also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.



TRADE MARK:
"Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use,* where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

Railway Stations, Workshops Factories, Gardens Public Halls, tc.

The Lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Wanted Respectable Agents

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

SOLE AGENT FOR
THE WELSBACH PATENT INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT
AND
WASHINGTON INCANDESCENT OIL LIGHT CO.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOIR'S YORK HAMS.

Cooked, in Tins, also in Canvas.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office :—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Of all Chemists.

'Lanoline'

Dartring Brand.

This Dartring appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

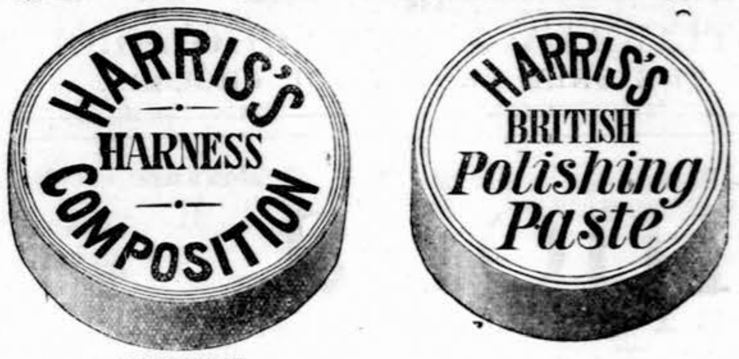
PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

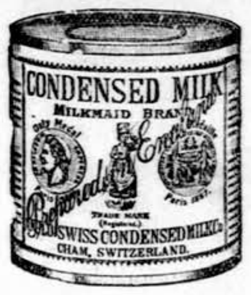
OF ALL CHEMISTS

S. & H. HARRIS.


HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk



Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

1s., 2s. 6d., and (3 times 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per Bottle, from Druggists, etc., all over the world.

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

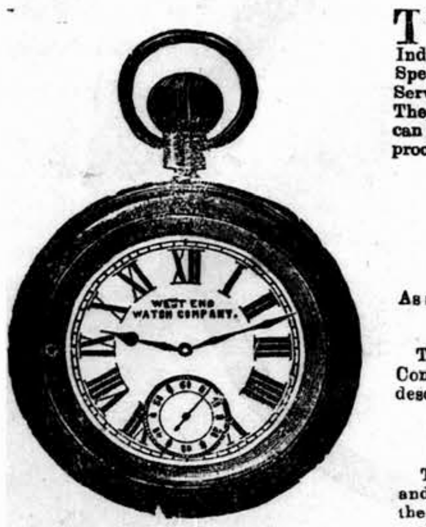
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"ABC" and "ENGINEERING."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WEST END GUARD'S WATCHES.


WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY'S GUARD'S Keyless Lever WATCHES have been adopted by the Majority of Indian Railways for Guard's and Driver's use. These Watches are Specially Designed with a view to the requirements of Railway Service, *viz.* :—GREAT STRENGTH and PERFECT ACCURACY They are made with very bold hands and figures, so that the time can easily be read at night, and the cases are Damp and Dust-proof. They are made in two qualities.

THE PIONEER (Guaranteed for three years).
As supplied to the East Indian Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case. Price Rs. 25.

THE STANDARD OR IMPROVED GUARDS.

(Guaranteed for six years.)
As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case............Price Rs. 32.
" " Sterling Silver Case .... " " 50.

This Watch is specially recommended to Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors, and others requiring a Watch of the most accurate description combined with the ability to withstand rough usage.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

As supplied to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

This Watch is made in 18" or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size ($1\frac{3}{4}$ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

CAMPAIGN WATCH 18''' size.

Price in Nickel Case, either size.		Price in Sterling Silver Case, either size.	
OPEN FACE	Rs. 24	OPEN FACE.....................	Rs. 38
HUNTING	" 26-8	HUNTING..........................	" 42
HALF-HUNTING	" 29	HALF HUNTING	" 45

Also in Black Oxydised Steel Cases. Open Face only. Either size Rs. 26-8.

We invite special attention to these Watches in Sterling Silver Hunting and Half Hunting Cases. Their great appearance, heavy cases, and sound qualities make them SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS AND PRIZES. Suitable Inscriptions can be engraved at a Moderate Cost.

Any of the above Watches will be forwarded by V. P. P. at our risk to any part of India or Burmah.

Our Illustrated Price List of Watches, Clocks, &c., will be sent Post Free on application to

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY

BOMBAY—31, HORNBY ROW. 11, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

---

22 YEARS' SUCCESS.

* INDIA'S GREATEST FEVER CURE.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE at Re. 1 Per Bottle.

* *

SOLE MANUFACTURER,
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA
WORLI—DADAR,
BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIOUS, INTERMITTENT, AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INFLUENZA AND MILD FORM OF PLAGUE.

☞ Beware of Imitations and get the genuine BATLIWALA'S.

ASK FOR
BATLIWALA & CO.'S "CHOLEROL"
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

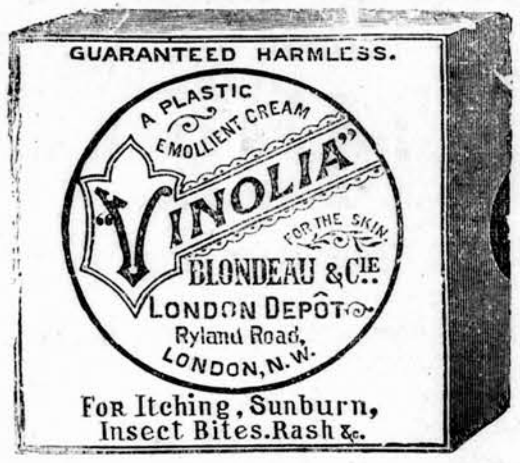
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching



Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION.)

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.
ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

TRADE MARK
CINDERELLA (REGD.)

SOLE MANUFACTURER—
JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est. 1856.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
Agents required for Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Ceylon.

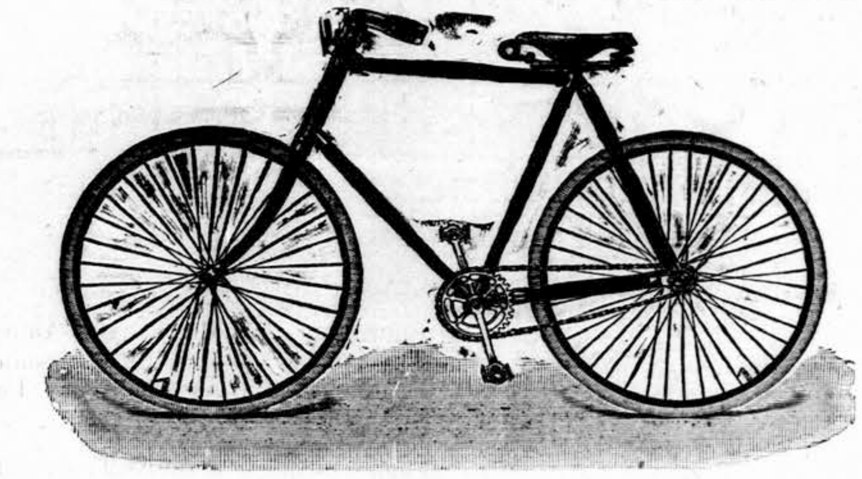
PREMIER CYCLES

Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

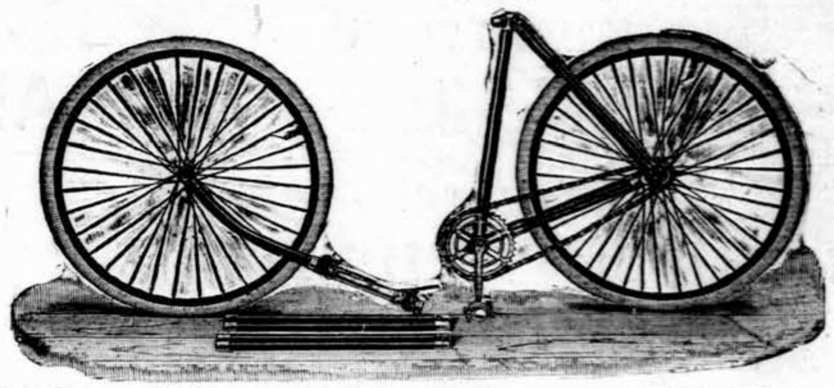
A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.

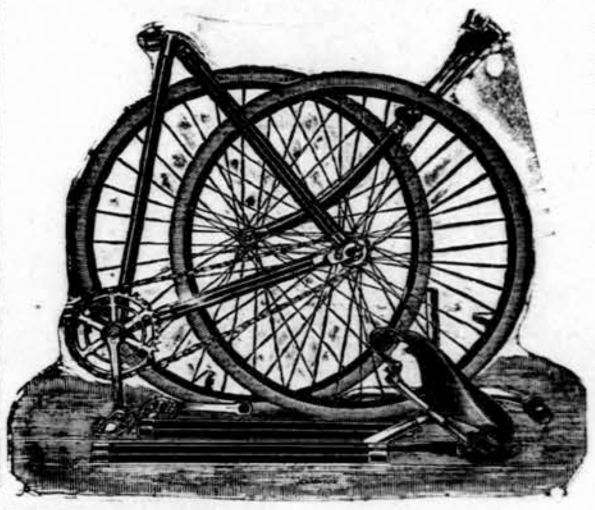


SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel ; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. pitch roller chain ; $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. cranks ; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs ; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake ; detachable mudguards ; rubber pedals ; Carter oil bath case ; detachable foot rests ; band steering lock ; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

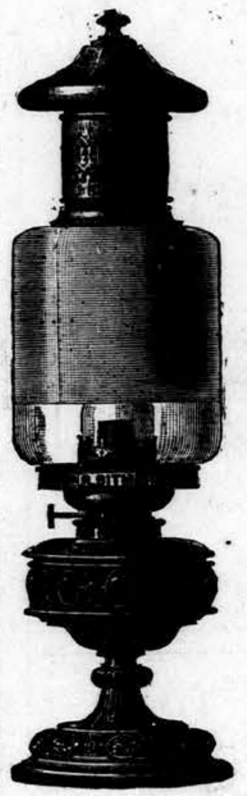
MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

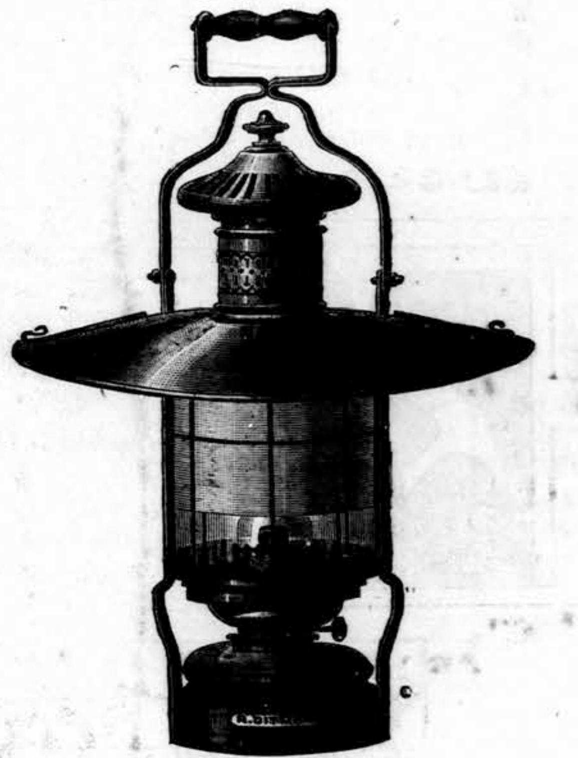
LAMPS ! DITMAR-LAMPS AND LANTERNS !

THE ONLY HOUSE
FOR RELIABLE STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS.



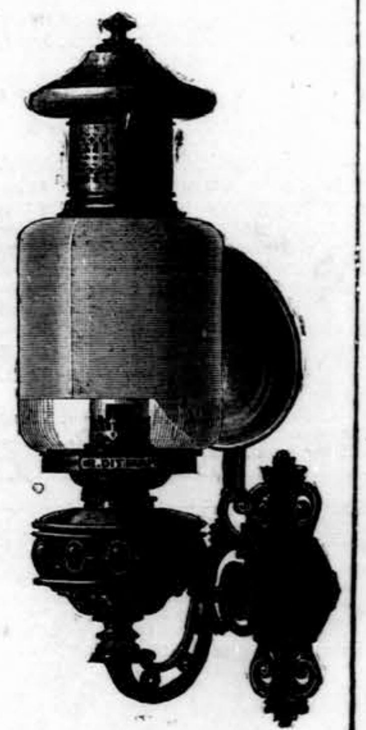
No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !



No. 1397.

! ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION !



No. 1397.

!! THE EN-TOUT-CAS-COMBINATION LANTERN !!

The En-tout-cas-Combination Lamp No. 1397 is an absolute necessity for Travellers and in Camp life. It gives every imaginable Comfort, can be used as HANGING LAMP, TABLE LAMP or BRACKET LAMP, and requires a box of only 20" × 14" × $11\frac{1}{2}$" to be carried about. It is made of the very best material, HURRICANE-PROOF, and gives a most excellent light.

No. 1396 2nd size fitted with Ditmar's Patent Cosmos Burner 10'''...Rs. 27 0 0 complete with box, spare chimney and wick.
No. 1397 1st " " " " " " 14''' ... " 29 0 0 " " " " "

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS
BRAVAIS' IRON
In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS

most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility.
Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—*"A beautiful and interesting preparation."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—*"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."*

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE : PARIS, 130, Rue Lafayette.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

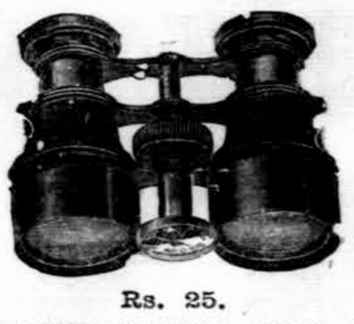
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX."
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only $4\frac{1}{5}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application

# APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities,
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor :—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. HEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.